The New-York Times.

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FROM OUR ARMY IN VIRGINIA.

Destruction of the Bridge at Rappahannock Station.

NO REBELS THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER.

Our Forces Rapidly Getting into Position.

THE ENEMY BELIEVED TO BE RETREATING

Defeat of the object of their Movement Against Pope.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Every passenger arriving here to-day is impressed that on Saturday the enemy commenced operations early and went to work with a will, using their artillery at Rappahannock Station.

It soon became evident that the Station would have to be abandoned, and at about 9 o'clock the bridge across the Rappahannock was burned and the structure blown up.

Orders were also received to remove our stores and ammunition, and here the forces at Rappahannock Station, which was accomplished. We established no connection.

Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction both on Sunday and yesterday. The nearest point is nine miles from the former.

Our troops are rapidly getting into position, and everything goes on well.

This side of the Rappahannock is now entirely clear of rebel forces, or was at last accounts.

There was no definite information as to the actual position or numbers of the rebels.

It was currently reported, however, that the rebels were falling back beyond the Rappahannock toward Culpepper.

Gen. Stone captured a large number of rebels on Thursday, but the most of them afterward managed to escape owing to an advance of rebel reinforcements far superior in the number of our own troops, and the want of a sufficient number to hold them.

Some prisoners, however, were brought in to Fredericksburg Station, and will be sent to Washington.

OUR FREDERICKSBURGH CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK—THE ATTEMPT OF THE REBELS UPON THE RAPPAHANNOCK STATION—SIGEL'S STRATEGY—GEN. BURNSIDE'S FORCES—MOVEMENTS OF M'CLELLAN'S TROOPS, ETC.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 25.

The events which have occurred within the last three days at Rappahannock Crossing have no doubt almost astounded you, and have been published some days since. The version of affairs as it has been reported at these headquarters is, that the rebel army appeared opposite Rappahannock Station early on Thursday, and that considerable firing began and was carried on from both sides during Thursday and Friday. No losses occurred on our side. On Saturday morning the enemy made an attempt or deign to arrest, Gen. Sigel, urging a short distance for the purpose of permitting them to do so.

They succeeded in getting over two regiments and a battery, when the General came down upon them with a strong force, and compelled them to retire again to the other side. In the engagement a lieutenant-colonel was not given, lost both legs, and a captain was wounded in the arm. The rebel loss is reported severe. The action was a most gallant one on the part of Gen. Sigel. This ended the attempt of the rebel army to cross at this point. Gen. Pope has retired, meantime, as far as Warrenton Junction, where he has been strongly reinforced by Gens. HEINTZELMAN, FRANKLIN and others, of the best materials of Gen. M'CLELLAN'S army. Opinion expressed here by the very highest military authority give the fullest assurance of our ability now to hold the line of the Rappahannock.

That portion of the army from the Peninsula which did not immediately succeed here, has gone to Alexandria to make sure a lodgment in front of the enemy in the event of any possible irruption through our lines. The opportunity, so greatly coveted by the rebel leaders, to overthrow Pope before reinforcements could reach him, has passed, and with it all their measures of completing the visionary programme of capturing Washington, and achieving sundry other brilliant things.

Gen. M'CLELLAN arrived at Aquia Creek at 8 o'clock, Sunday morning, with his Staff, where Gen. BURNSIDE met and conferred with him upon the position of affairs. The landing and pushing forward of the troops and batteries has been accomplished with wonderful expedition speed. Gen. PORTER'S army corps, which but five days ago was dragging its weary way across the Peninsula, is already posted along the most vulnerable points of the Rappahannock, defying all attempts of the rebels to cross.

Fredericksburg, 20 miles above this place, is held by Maj.-Gen. SUMNER and Gen. RENO'S excellent corps. This is the most practicable of all the fords between this point and Rappahannock Station. The river, however, is very high on both sides of it, and any approach to the direct from the south side is necessarily a narrow and exposed road through the hills, so that it would be almost suicidal consideration for an enemy to attempt the river in face of an opposing force.

The extreme left of our line at this place, is strongly held by Gen. BURNSIDE, whose vigilance is unceasing, unerring every movement of the enemy. No rebel could carry to Gen. PORT every man that could be spared, but he still has a force abundantly able to resist any attack. The river has been swollen for two days, passed the possibility of fording, but is now low again.

SPLENDID CONDITION OF HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The parade in full-dress uniforms, of the Ninth New-York (Hawkins' Zouaves), which took place this last evening, was one of the most gratifying exhibitions of the kind which I have witnessed since my connection with the army. The regiment is now nearly full, there being eight companies. Besides a battery company having five Dahlgren howitzers and rifled guns. In their bright, new uniforms, the men presented a splendid appearance, and the perfection to which their drill has been brought, would elicit admiration from the most captious critic in military movements. Col. HAWKINS never appeared in better health and spirits, and a noble esprit de corps seems to animate both officers and men. Col. HAWKINS was present at the parade, which was also attended by several officers of Gen. SUMNER'S Staff. The parade of all the other regiments are also very creditable.

As additional evidence of the enterprise and spirit prevailing in this corps, I noticed the presence of a full and excellent regimental band, which is wholly paid for by the regiment.

The weather is exceedingly cool and healthy.

R. S.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GEN. EWELL.

Capt. JOHN LEETE, of the Seventh Infantry, who reached this City late last night, from Gen. POPE'S Headquarters on Tuesday morning, brings the important rumor that one of the rebel generals, Gen. EWELL was killed, having been shot by Capt. LAFE BAKER.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

From the Washington Star of Tuesday Evening.

This afternoon we have reason to believe that directly the great bulk of the rebel force that crossed the Rappahannock on Wednesday and Thursday last, is already far on its way back to Gordonsville!

Yesterday we mentioned the fact that a large body of rebel artillery (sufficient for an aggregate force from 30,000 to 35,000 strong), was certainly on the march from the Upper Rappahannock, on Friday last, back in the direction of Little Washington. From that point one line turnpike leads to Luray, in the valley, and another to Gordonsville, via Sperryville and Madison Court-house. The fact that no information has yet reached here showing that any rebel force had entered the Valley, satisfies us that the march of this receding force was to Sperryville, and thence in the direction of Gordonsville.

Since Saturday last nearly all firing across the Rappahannock has ceased. Hardly a dozen shots a day are being fired, and now most of our officers in front believe that by Sunday last Lee, Longstreet, Jackson, Ewell, Hill, Stuart, Hood, the bank-trash going somewhere—no one knows whither—ten to one to Gordonsville we think. The only force yesterday we got but a very small rebel force—but large enough to keep up the appearance of its opposing our lines.

We have further interesting information of the rebel army. On Thursday last there was an animated discussion among the members of Lee's Staff, to settle the question where the blame would rest for being outgeneraled by Pope.

It seems that Lee and Jackson certainly expected their army to be on Sunday morning, the 17th, precisely where it arrived on Tuesday morning, the 19th. Somebody gave a wrong order, or somebody did not promptly act upon a right order. However, the loss of the two intervening days utterly defeated the purpose of their forward movement.

On Thursday last it was conceded in Lee's military family that the movement had been a dead failure. Pope being found in position on the north side of the Rappahannock instead of being caught upon the bank of the Rapidan, as designed.

The entire force that marched east from Gordonsville was about 60,000 men—not more.

Another Account.—Our loss in the skirmishing of Thursday, Friday and Saturday last on the Rappahannock was astonishingly small, perhaps not more than 150 in killed and wounded, instead of 250, as we thought yesterday.

Requests have come hither for the preparation of buildings to hold perhaps a thousand prisoners, taken by Pope's army so far. They are understood to be now being sent to Gen. Sumner on Saturday, at Warrenton, (a ford a short distance above Warrenton Springs,) when, after allowing a small brigade of the enemy to cross the river, he opened his batteries, and closed in his infantry so upon it as that not a man escaped, the whole being either killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

The other prisoners are understood to be 140 of Fitzhugh Lee's marauding band that attacked the train at Catlett's on Friday night. We heard that Gen. Pope dispatched a peremptory horse after Lee before daybreak on Saturday, and that a portion of that force—the First Pennsylvania and Second New-York Cavalry—came up with Lee in time to retake most of our men he had as prisoners, two pieces of artillery of ours he had appropriated a little below Catlett's, two deserters from our side, and 140 rebel troopers.

If it be conceded to-day that Lee (Fitzhugh) took either Lieut.-Col. Fred. Myers (McDowell's Chief Quartermaster) or Col. Geneas D. Rucker, Pope's Chief of Staff. They are amazingly alike of a dark height—pretty much, with bright red beads, whiskers and mustaches, and about the same age and "build." Lieut.-Col. Myers was properly by the side of his train, while, according to the wagon-master of Gen. Pope's Staff train, Col. Rucker had ridden to it to give some necessary directions with reference to its movements; and was made a prisoner when within five feet of him—the wagonmaster aforesaid. The guard to Gen. Pope's Staff train is much blamed for the affair of Friday night. They were completely surprised—with their loaded muskets in the wagons instead of in their hands.

THE REBEL ARMY.

We have the following information as to the rebel army on the Rappahannock:

Our informant, a man of good judgment, and who saw the enemy's forces cross from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, estimates that the whole Confederate army opposed to Pope is under 100,000. He was surprised, however, by the extent of their artillery and transportation, and the general good condition of the troops.

Our informant overheard the Confederate officers expressing much vexation that Pope escaped them. They said that but for some misunderstanding about orders they would have nabbed him, and *that they ought to have done it*. But there were they were on Thursday. Pope's activity is revealing to them each their plan to turn out a failure finally.

In the opinion of our informant, JACKSON has quietly slipped away to some new field of operations, and the demonstrations made by the Confederates above the Rappahannock within the last few days have been some points to "amuse" us while he steals off to strike an unexpected blow.

There has been no firing since Saturday night, when there was some cannonading between Stuart and the enemy's artillery on the Rappahannock, near the White Sulphur Springs. Since then the enemy has been suspiciously quiet, and are quite evidently at some new scheme of mischief.

The Confederate cavalry, in their late dash within our lines, stopped at the Warren Green Hotel, in Warrenton, and *took tea*, registering their names, &c., with cool impudence, on Thursday evening, while on their way to Catlett's Station. They were enthusiastically received in Warrenton, by the disloyal portion of the citizens. They returned by the same route, carrying with them some 300 horses and a number of prisoners.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, Capt. BLETHEN arrived this morning, and is awaiting orders.

The transport *Elm City* has been discharged from Government service, and goes to New-York to be repaired.

There have been no disasters heard of as yet during the storm, which has now cleared away.

An order has been issued that all the buildings on Old Point Comfort, in the vicinity of the Fort, are to be removed or torn down.

Hon. Mr. SMART, one of the proprietors of the Rygin Hotel, leaves for Washington to-day, he having received notice from Gen. DIX that the buildings are to be removed in four days.

Gen. SUMNER'S corps all embarked from Newport's News this morning.

Gen. KEYES' corps will remain at Yorktown and vicinity.

The Arrest of Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

United States Marshal MILLWARD took charge of CHARLES INGERSOLL to-day, arresting him on the affidavit of a phonographic reporter of the *Press*, who testified to the correctness of his report of Mr. INGERSOLL'S remarks in his speech of Saturday, which make him say, "That the Government has raised the largest sums of money and applied them to the worst purposes of any Government that ever disgraced power;" that "the whole object of the war hitherto has been to free the negro;" and that "a more corrupt Government than that which now governs us was never in the United States, and has been seldom seen in any European part of the world;" and that "it is necessary to go to the older regions of Asia to find as much corruption as exists in the Government of LINCOLN." A writ of habeas *corpus* has been issued by Judge CADWALLADER, returnable at noon to-morrow.

NOTE.—Some of the New-York papers have mistaken this INGERSOLL for his father, CHARLES JARED INGERSOLL, the veteran statesman, who died a few months ago. It is CHARLES INGERSOLL who is under arrest.

EXPEDITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capture of a Rebel Steamer with a Cargo of Arms and Ammunition.

ORDNANCE CAPTURED ON THE YAZOO.

REBEL FORCES PUT TO FLIGHT.

HELENA, Ark., Sunday, Aug. 24, }
Via CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 26. }

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief, &c.

Satisfactory news is received from the navy and army expedition sent down the river near Milliken's Bend, that the rebel transport-boat *Fair Play* was captured, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition. A rebel force was pursued by the troops to Monroe, La., where there is a railroad and telegraph. The depot was burned and the telegraph destroyed, cutting off the communication connecting Vicksburgh with Little Rock and Providence, La.

Thirty-five prisoners were taken, and a large number of negroes who were with the rebel force brought away. Eleven hogsheads of sugar, three baggage wagons and six trucks were destroyed by our troops, not having means of transportation to bring it to the river. A portion of the force with the rams entered the Yazoo River, where a battery of forty-two pounders and two field-pieces were taken, the enemy fleeing without firing a gun. The heavy pieces were destroyed, and the field-pieces brought away. The expedition ascended the Yazoo above Sundower, and then returned up the Mississippi. The troops are scouring the shores, and scattering guerrilla camps with great success. This is the substance of Col. WOOD'S report. Much credit is due to Acting Flag-Officer PORTER, who commanded the naval force, to Col. ELLET, who commanded the ram fleet, and to Col. R. WOOD, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio Regiment, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth Division of this army.

DISPATCH FROM COMMODORE DAVIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 26—6½ P. M.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The combined naval and military expedition, planned between Gen. CURTIS and myself before leaving Helena, has returned to the latter place, having accomplished its work with great success. The rebel transport *Fair Play* has been captured, containing twelve hundred new Enfield rifles, four thousand new muskets with accouterments complete, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, four field guns, mounted howitzers, and some small arms. Col. WOOD landed, and captured the encampment of the Thirty-first Louisiana Regiment, with all their arms, the enemy flying before him. He captured another camp with tents, baggage and provisions, burning the depot and eight cars, and destroying the telegraph. The combined expedition proceeded up the Yazoo, when it captured a battery consisting of a 64-pounder and a 42-pounder gun, and a 24-pounder and a 12-pounder field-piece, with 7,000 pounds of powder and 1,000 shot and shell and grape. Col. WOOD dispersed the rebels in several places. Will send further particulars by mail to-morrow.

C. H. DAVIS, Commodore.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The British Steamer Racer at Charleston—Drags Quarreling with the Vicksburgh and Mobile Papers—Arms Captured, &c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Aug. 25.

The Grenada *Appeal*, of the 21st instant, says that the British steamer *Racer* touched at Charleston, S. C., on the 20th instant, leaving dispatches for the foreign consuls there. She then sailed southward.

A green quarrel between Gen. BRAGG and the Mobile and Vicksburgh papers *is* progressing. A long correspondence had taken place between them, which is to be published.

A manufactory for Colt's revolvers has just been started in Macon, Ga.

The Vicksburgh *Whig* says the National gunboats have taken away six heavy unmounted cannon from Morgan's Bluff, on the Yazoo River.

Rumors from secession sources state that the National gunboats had captured a steamer laden with five hundred stand of arms, near Milliken's Bend, and that the arms were destined for Gen. HINDMAN'S forces at Little Rock.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Blunt in Close Pursuit of Cooper and Quantrell—A Portion of the Rebels with Hales in Arkansas.

GALLEVILLE, Mo., Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Since the battle at Lone Jack, Gen. BLUNT, with a formidable force, has been pursuing the combined rebel band under COOPER and QUANTRELL. It was expected that they would form a junction with RAINS at Greenfield, and offer him battle. All hoped such would be the case, for Gen. BLUNT had sufficient forces to dispel any feelings of alarm as to the result being other than a victory for the National arms. The guerrillas would also have almost their entire strength in the engagement. With their defeat and dispersion would virtually end guerrilla raids in Missouri; but the rebel RAINS was not at Greenfield, and the bands of COOPER and QUANTRELL fled on—Arkansas alone promised safety, and that was gained as speedily as possible. Gen. BLUNT having found further pursuit useless, has sent his artillery and cavalry to Fort Scott. His infantry yet remains in the vicinity of Greenfield, where all is at present quiet. In Arkansas, COOPER and RAINS have formed a junction, and are recruiting and reorganizing, evidently for the purpose of further depredations. Gen. BLUNT'S force is so disposed that it can keep close watch, and more speedily to any point required. With the exception of small roving bands, the State at present may be considered free from Confederate forces, though they are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to again swarm over it.

THE GUERRILLAS IN TENNESSEE.

Destruction of a Train on the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* of this city, from Cairo, dated on Saturday last, says:

"A train of cars on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when three miles beyond Corinth was attacked by guerrillas numbering 400, who destroyed the train, which was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment. Eight rebels were killed. The National loss was two wounded and two missing.

GOV. JOHNSON ASSESSES THE REBELS.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
NASHVILLE, Aug. 16, 1862. }

SIR: There are many wives and helpless children in the City of Nashville, and County of Davidson, who have been reduced to poverty and wretchedness in consequence of their husbands and fathers having been forced into the armies of this unholy and nefarious rebellion. Their necessities have become so manifest, and their demands for the necessaries of life so urgent, that the laws of justice and humanity would be violated unless something was done to relieve their suffering and destitute condition.

You are therefore requested to contribute the sum of ——— dollars, which you will pay over within the next five days to JAMES WHITWORTH, Esq., Judge of the County Court, to be by him distributed amongst those destitute families, in such manner as may be prescribed. Respectfully, &c.,

ANDREW JOHNSON, Military Governor.

Attest: EDWARD H. EAST, Secretary of State.

LIST OF PERSONS ASSESSED.

William Bate, $150; A. C. Beach, $500; A. B. Beach, $150; L. E. Beach, $150; Orrin Brown, $150; Daniel F. Carter, $150; Archie Cheatham, $100; F. R. Cheatham, $100; Mark E. Cockrill, $300; Enoch F. Cornthwaite, $50; W. B. Dortch, $150; Byrd Douglass, $200; Andrew J. Duncan, $100; Enoch Ensley, $150; Robt. C. Foster Sr., $100; Henry Frazier, $150; Gardner & Co., $50; William H. Hazen, $100; James M. Hamilton, $100; J. B. Masters, $100; Jacob McGavock, $300; David H. McGavock, $150; Frank McGavock, $150; John Williams, $100; W. W. Woodfolk, $150; A. W. Venter, $200; Hallum & Co., $250.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Major-Gen. Nelson—The House Passes the Draft Bill, but Prefers Voluntary Enlistments—Boyle Virtually Places the State Under Martial Law—Important Orders from Nashville, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

It is reported that Gen. NELSON takes Gen. BOYLE'S place. Gen. BOYLE requests to be relieved, being worn out by his incessant daily and nightly labors. He merits the thanks of Kentucky for striving to do all in his power for her safety and peace. Gen. NELSON has abundance of vim and dash, but may not be without faults of manner and conduct, which, especially in his new position, he might do well to guard against. Like Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Gen. NELSON is in his element on the battle-field, and if there is to be heavy fighting in Kentucky, is just the man to pitch in and wipe out the foe.

The House, yesterday, 64 to 9, passed the draft bill. A proposition to enable a drafted man to purchase exemption by paying $300 was amended by raising the sum to $500, and then rejected. The Governor is invested by the bill with authority to organize companies into regiments without regard to the locality of their formation, and thus to scatter and render harmless the disloyal element. Mr. HUSTON reports a bill reviving the State Guard law, and so organizing the militia that every one owing militia service in the State must either volunteer or pay for his exemption. Mr. UNDERWOOD reports a bill to raise 10,000 men for the defence of the State. The House, 57 to 18, adopted the resolutions of Mr. TAYLOR, of Mason—that Kentucky's quota of the 300,000 nine months' men can be readily raised by volunteer enlistments for twelve months without a draft, and that Gov. ROBINSON be requested to communicate these resolutions to Secretary STANTON with a request upon the part of the State that he will consent to receive the quota of said 300,000 by voluntary enlistments for twelve months. Mr. STARLEY'S resolution, that the President be respectfully requested to dismiss epaulettied idlers, supernumeraries or incompetents, or to order them into service, and thus relieve their several communities of a nuisance, was referred to the House Committee on Federal relations.

Gen. BOYLE has impressed all steamers of sufficient draft for the Cumberland. He likes the Cincinnati plan of guarding the Ohio by ten or more gunboats. To prevent indiscriminate arrests, he has, through Col. DENT, directed that the charge be specific and supported by the written affidavit of one or more responsible parties; and has forbidden the taking of fees for oaths, bonds, &c., from persons arrested. Gen. BOYLE yesterday ordered that hereafter no person shall leave Louisville without a permit; the permits will not be granted by Major SAML HARNEY, Provost-Marshal of the city. If the applicant, when required, refuses to take the oath of allegiance, or take the oath and execute bond as the case may be that all disloyal persons are forbidden to come into the State; officers and owners of steamboats conveying such to this State, or to points on the river, with the view of their entering the State, will be arrested and imprisoned; a sufficient force shall guard all the avenues leading from the city, and inspect all boat, and trains arriving at or departing from the city; and that officers of posts or detachments will, as far as practicable, prevent the passing of suspicious persons through the country. I saw yesterday the following printed form of a pass:

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL OF KENTUCKY, }
LOUISVILLE, Ky., ———, 1862. }

By order of the Commanding General, the bearer, ———, a loyal citizen of Jefferson County, whose business calls him to ———, has permission to go there. He has pledged himself to return in ——— days, in order to answer the call for soldiers under the requisition of the President of the United States, and on his return to report in person at these headquarters. This permit is accented with the full and distinct understanding that for violation of the above pledge in any particular, his security will be dealt with in accordance with the President's proclamation.

(Signed) SELBY HARNEY,
Major and Provost-Marshal, Louisville, Ky.
Witness: O. B. ERSKINE.

Gen. BUELL, on the 7th, ordered that United State Treasury Notes are to be recognised as legal tender by all persons in his district, and that the use of specie by any person in the purchase of cotton or other products within Tennessee and Alabama is forbidden, except for making change in sums less than the smallest U. S. Treasury Note.

On the 8th, he ordered that no officer or soldier of his command in the enemy's hands will give his parole without the sanction of the General Commanding the Army of the Ohio, and that no application for parole will be approved where the capture has resulted from neglect or misbehavior on the part of the prisoner or of the command to which he belonged. Col. MASON and the Seventy-first Ohio appear to have shamefully disobeyed this order, as well as shamefully surrendered Elizabethville. If so, let MASON, if not the rest, be ignominiously and exemplarily punished under the laws of war. PONTIAC.

MORGAN'S GUERRILLA RAID.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The *Journal* learns that fifty of MORGAN'S men went to Scottsville on Monday, made several arrests, and carried off a large quantity of goods from several stores, leaving that afternoon, and promising to return that night with the whole force. There is great excitement at Glasgow. MORGAN is reported still at Hartsville with 2,000 men.

GENERAL INDIAN WAR EXPECTED.

The Overland Route Unsafe—The California Mails to be Sent via New-York.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch received at the Post-office Department, dated Salt Lake yesterday, says:

"A general war with all the Indian tribes east of the Missouri River is close at hand.

An interruption of the overland mail is daily expected. Nothing but prompt and decisive action on the part of the Government will prevent it.

The lines should be protected by soldiers at intervals of a hundred miles.

Gen. PAGE'S force is too small, and Col. CONNE'S force is 400 miles West, traveling slowly."

Owing to the information contained in the above dispatch, the Post-office Department has instructed Postmasters to send the California mails by way of New-York until further directed.

Haytian War Steamer in Port.

The Haytian steam-corvette *Twenty-second of December*, Commander DESQUENY, from Port-au-Prince 14 days, arrived yesterday. She came to this port for repairs. She mounts two guns, and has a crew of 85 men. She is built of iron. Passengers: Messrs. Ernest Romaine, Cocks, E. Camichi, F. Camichi, Douglas Watkins, Lamberti and Georges.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Gov. CURTIN has received the following dispatch from Secretary STANTON:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—10 A. M.

No advanced pay or bounty can be allowed to any recruits for the new regiments after the period specified in the order of the Department heretofore issued. If the regiments are full by the 1st of September they will be accepted, but without bounty to those recruits enlisted after the specified date.

The abolition of enlistments with the different States requires the order of the Department to remain unchanged.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE DRAFT POSTPONED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Orders have been issued postponing the draft until the 15th of September, until which time recruits will be received, for regiments now in the field. Volunteers for the accepted regiments not yet full will be received until the 1st of September, but without paying them the Government bounty or advanced pay.

GREAT WAR MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The great demonstration, this afternoon, was an emphatic expression of the sentiments of our citizens with regard to the prosecution of the war. All places of business were closed at an early hour, and everybody prepared to witness or take part in the demonstration.

The procession was the grand feature of the day. It was composed of the various professions, trades, societies and associations of our city, each of which bore a banner with mottoes. The ancient and honorable Artillery Company, and detachments from the Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Regiments, accompanied by bands of music, formed the escort. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and was one of the finest things ever witnessed here. The sidewalks of the streets through which it passed were thronged with people, principally ladies, who testified their interest in the occasion by the waving of handkerchiefs.

Three stands had been erected upon the common, and when the procession arrived there, each was surrounded by a dense and enthusiastic multitude. Speeches were made from the different stands, by Gov. Andrew, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Senator McDougal, of California; Gen. Meagher, of Kentucky, and other distinguished gentlemen, whose patriotic utterances were loudly applauded. The weather was everything that could be desired.

VOLUNTEERS IN CAYUGA AND WAYNE COUNTIES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The Second Cayuga and Wayne County Regiment, Col. Joseph WELTHE, is mustered into the service. They number 1,040 strong, healthy, sturdy volunteers.

The third and last regiment from Cayuga and Wayne Counties is rapidly filling up with volunteers. One full company has already been mustered in. The Colonel of the regiment will shortly be designated.

The Third Regiment will soon be in readiness to march to the field of battle.

The full quota of Cayuga and Wayne of the 300,000 men, will be raised without the necessity of resorting to a draft.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties claim to be the banner counties of the State in raising volunteers.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 27.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. SEDGWICK, passed through Elmira yesterday evening at 7 o'clock, on the way from Geneva to Washington. He was detained here only one hour. The regiment was armed by Col. SHEPARD at Elmira.

THE NEW DUTCHESS COUNTY REGIMENT.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of the War Committee, to-day, Hon. J. H. RACKETT was unanimously elected Colonel of the new Dutchess County regiment.

THE QUOTA OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A dispatch to the *Journal* states that New-Hampshire's quota of three-year's volunteers is full.

THE SIXTY-NINTH AT HOME.

Its Welcome by the People.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, with Col. CORCORAN at the head, returned from Washington yesterday, and arrived in time to receive the greetings of the thousands of citizens assembled at the great war meeting in the Park. At the railroad stations on the route to this City the regiment was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people, and on their arrival at the Jersey City depot they were surrounded, on emerging from the cars, by thousands of citizens, who cheered them as they entered the ferry-boat. The Common Council, with their badges of office, met the regiment at the Cortlandt-street ferry, and at 4 o'clock the procession was formed, and moved to the City Hall Park in the following order:

Section of Police, under Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct, and Capt. Hart, of the 26th.
Troop of Brigade Lancers, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment.
Gen. Corcoran, mounted on the steed which he rode at Bull Run.
Quartermaster Tully and Staff, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, mounted.
Capt. J. B. Kirker.
Deputation from the Common Council of this City, as follows:
Alderman Farley, Chairman of Committee on National Affairs; Aldermen Tully, Chipp, Allen, Ottofell.
Councilman Flockney, President; Councilmen Orton, Boyce, Jones, Ross, Keech, Gadney, Gross and Kapper—all bearing their golden staves of office, and marching in double file.
Gen. Hall, Cols. Nugent and McDermott, Wm. J. Kane, Esq., a relative of Gen. Corcoran, John Hennessy, Esq., &c., &c.
Band of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Drum Corps.
Sixty-ninth Regiment by Companies.

The stores in Cortlandt-street were decorated with flags and mottoes of welcome, and the streets outside were crowded with people along the route to the Park—the regiment being continually cheered as they passed along. They entered the east gate of the Park to the music of "St. Kevin and the Gander," and paraded in front of the grand stand, where they received the welcoming cheers of one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in New-York.

ANOTHER VALUABLE PRIZE.

Capture of a French Vessel by the United States Ship Ino.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

A French ship passed Wood's Hole at 7 o'clock last evening, for Boston. She is a prize to the United States ship *Ino*.

She cleared from New-Orleans for Bordeaux, with a small cargo, and twenty-three days afterward was captured on the coast of North Carolina with a full cargo of cotton.

Vessels Captured off Vera Cruz by a French Man-of-War.

The brig *Bolear*, LAURIAN, and schooner *Torro Colorado*, M. CASOLLO VELO, both hence for Tampico and Vera Cruz, were seized and made prizes of by the French man-of-war off Tampico, and taken into Vera Cruz, in charge of a French officer and crew.

The above vessels changed their flags from the American to the Mexican, to avoid rebel privateers.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Great Eastern, the Persia and the Kangaroo.

The London Press on the Seward-Russell Correspondence.

Journals, Individuals and Corporations on American Affairs.

SIR F. B. HEAD ON INTERVENTION.

DRAFTING AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

Interesting Correspondence from London and Paris.

Designs of Napoleon on the Pacific Coast.

THE CRISIS IN ITALY.

Commercial and Financial—Consols 93 1-8@93 1-4.

The steamers *Persia*, from Liverpool 13th, and Queenstown 17th; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool 16th, and the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 14th inst., all arrived at this port yesterday. The news, generally, is of an interesting character and full extracts, together with our London and Paris correspondence, will be found below.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writing on the 14th, says: "The TUSCARORA left Kingstown harbor at 1½ A. M. yesterday morning. This was owing to an official intimation that she must leave, but it is said that the Captain of the same time received a telegram from Liverpool, intimating that the vessel 290, of which she is in pursuit, was in the channel, and that fifty men had left to join her. The TUSCARORA is expected back to Kingstown on Friday."

A denial has been made of the statement that the TUSCARORA left on account of a Government order to that effect.

A steamer, supposed to be the TUSCARORA, passed Douglas, Isle of Man, on the 15th.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* speaks hopefully of the military prospects of the Confederates. It says they ought to begin offensive movements, as it will be impossible for them to resist the Northern levies if the South stands idly by while they are raised and drilled.

The New-York correspondent of the *Globe*, writing Aug. 1, alludes to the unanimity of Northern enthusiasm and the failure of enlistment, and says that if some signal humiliation to McCLELLAN'S or POPE'S army lead to scorn, the independence of the South would be assured.

Dr. R. PATTERSON has been appointed Queen's Advocate, in the room of Sir R. HAMILTON resigned.

On the 14th inst., the Emperor reviewed the troops and the National Guard at Paris.

It was the first time the Guard had been reviewed by the Emperor since it was reorganized after the coup d'état. The spectacle is said to be magnificent one, and the crowd of spectators enormous.

The Emperor's *fête* on the 15th was ushered in the first time, marred by unfavorable weather, heavy rains falling most of the time.

Several nominations to the Legion of Honor took place.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease of the cash on hand of upward of one-quarter million francs.

The Bourse was closed both on the 15th and 16th.

The Paris *Patrie* thinks it is not impossible that after the French take the City of Mexico the Spanish Government may propose to place the Mexican question on the basis of the Convention of London.

A Paris letter says the suppression of the last dispatches from Mexico again excites curiosity.

The news relating to GARIBALDI is very meagre and contradictory. No collision is yet reported.

A French steam-frigate from the squadron on the Italian coast has arrived at Toulon. She reports that the officers of the squadron are actively at work night and day, and that the guns of the vessels are cleared and held in readiness for action.

In the absence of any news from Sicily as to GARIBALDI'S movements, it was supposed that the telegraph wires were cut between Sicily and Naples.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, in spite of VICTOR EMANUEL'S proclamation against GARIBALDI, and GARIBALDI'S threats of war, that a few days are confirmed that at the bottom there is complete accord between them."

Confirmation has been received of the probability of RATAZZI'S circular, announcing that he would cause the laws to be respected, while at the same time he warned the French Government of the peril consequent on the continuance of the occupation of Rome by the French troops.

The Italians in Paris report that it is the cardinal idea of GARIBALDI to provoke, in person, a collision with the French at Rome, and so put down by these foreign troops, to raise a body of formidable fury to the Italian nation, and to battle Napoleonic designs.

The new French journal, *Le Monde*, says France will insist upon three things—Rome the independence of Italy. Second, The maintenance of the Papacy; and Third, The influence of France. It is, however, remarked, that the two latter propositions are absolutely incompatible with the independence of Italy.

The official Turin *Gazette* of the 15th denies a report current here that a demonstration had been made by the Italian squadron off Palermo, by means of placards bearing the words "Rome or Death." The authorities had taken means to prevent a great demonstration which was being prepared in Messina. GARIBALDI was at Piano, Sicily, where volunteers were continually arriving, the number of whom is variously stated to be [illegible]

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 15, 1862.

Slowly the Emperor's return to Paris is being made the occasion of the most elaborate daily readings of the Cabinet Council to discuss and improve at the several important questions now requiring consideration and action. Mexico, China, and the United States, are the subjects of these important questions, and they have been closely discussed in their rank of importance for the Government. But as the American question interests us the most, I shall give that the first place.

The declaration of Lord PALMERSTON, several times repeated, that neither it nor any other of mediation or a reconstruction of the South could be considered as a hostile act, has at length been received by the people of the United States in the same spirit that it was uttered. It has done away with the bitterness of the discussion which the refusal of the Powers to act had excited, and has left the effect of wounding the sensibility of the nation to the other question, which has been the real cause of the estrangement. This point satisfied, and the two Governments are brought up to the same standing ground, the question of the recognition of the Confederacy without a reconstruction of the Union—and we have arrived at the point at which the Emperor will be legally precluded from acting in the matter. It is here also that the question of slavery comes in. What are we to gain by a recognition—and what are the Confederates to offer us? Slavery is but a pretext which the partisans of the Confederacy put forward to cover the real motive of the rebellion—the desire for independence. Both, by which, also, the Southern party, as a whole, is actuated, are to be accepted. It is here where the Emperor's position is a delicate one. He is personally pledged to the Confederacy without a reconstruction, and he is politically pledged to the principle of slavery. Both pledges are to be broken. A few days after the receipt of the news of the battle of Manassas, the Emperor, in a letter to Mr. SLIDELL, said that "the Government of the United States, defeated or victorious, will be forced to abandon the attempt to reconquer the South, and will end by recognizing the Confederacy." A few days after the battle of Antietam, he wrote to Mr. SLIDELL that "the Government of the United States will be forced to recognize the Confederacy, and will end by recognizing the principle of slavery." Both these letters were written before the Emancipation proclamation was issued, and before the Emperor knew that the North was fighting for the abolition of slavery. Now that he does know it, he is not likely to change his opinion, but he will be forced to do so by the pressure of the Liberal party in France, which is daily increasing in power. The Emperor's position is a delicate one, and he is not likely to commit himself to any course which will not be sustained by the people. He has, however, a strong personal feeling in favor of the Confederacy, and he will not be likely to change it. He has been educated in the belief that the Confederacy is the weaker party, and that it is the one which he should support. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for empire, and the South for independence, and that the latter is the one which he should assist. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the abolition of slavery, and the South for the maintenance of the institution. He has been taught to believe that the North is the aggressor, and the South the defender of its rights. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the subjugation of the South, and the South for the maintenance of its independence. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the Constitution, and the South for the preservation of the Constitution. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the Union, and the South for the preservation of the Union. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the Democratic principle, and the South for the preservation of the Democratic principle. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of self-government, and the South for the preservation of the principle of self-government. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of State rights, and the South for the preservation of the principle of State rights. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of local liberty, and the South for the preservation of the principle of local liberty. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of free labor, and the South for the preservation of the principle of free labor. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of free trade, and the South for the preservation of the principle of free trade. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of the right of revolution, and the South for the preservation of the principle of the right of revolution. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of the right of the people to choose their own rulers, and the South for the preservation of the principle of the right of the people to choose their own rulers. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of the right of the people to change their own institutions, and the South for the preservation of the principle of the right of the people to change their own institutions. He has been taught to believe that the North is fighting for the destruction of the principle of the right of the people to change their own rulers, and the South for the preservation of the principle of the right of the people to change

WILLIAM S. THAYER.

MR. PETHERICK TO MR. COLQUHOUN.

Agency at North 5th May, 1862.

SIR: I regret to have to report the death of an American named Dr. CHARLES CLARKSON BROWNELL, from Hartford, Conn., United States, who was a volunteer in my expedition, accompanying me from Khartoum as far as Sobat.

His death took place on the 20th May, having suffered from malarial fever, brought on by careless exposure on his part.

He was buried with due honors and respect, the English service being read over him, on the 21st of May. Above his grave was placed a large tin plate, with his name painted thereon, procured in one of Antoni's cases.

The clothing and such like effects contained in two cases, showing signs of spoiling from damp and the wear, have been sold here, when put up at auction among the Europeans and Arabs accompanying me, the whole realizing about one pound. Watch, money and other valuables he had, were taken exact account of, and a statement of the whole will be forwarded from Gondokoro to the American Consular Agent at Khartoum, who, I believe, has some effects of his.

I request you, then, to inform the American Consul-General at this said event, and that proper steps be taken to see to the succession etc., at Khartoum.

I have the honor, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN PETHERICK.

Col. W. W. Burbidge's Report.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 11.

We lay before our readers this morning the official report of the Murfreesboro affair, made by Col. DUFFIELD, of the Ninth Michigan Regiment, to Maj.-Gen. BUELL. The General Order No. 51, from the Army of the Ohio, contained such severe censure against this honorable and respected officer, who is much beloved in our city, that we take particular pleasure in giving this vindication of his conduct before the country. It is notorious that Gen. BUELL suppressed Order No. 53 before the receipt of Col. DUFFIELD's official report; and no one can read this document without agreeing with us that the portion of the Michigan regiment engaged behaved with gallantry and coolness, receiving and repelling the assaults of the large hostile force launched against them. Col. DUFFIELD, in justice to himself, and on behalf of his command, has demanded a Court of inquiry into the transaction, and we feel every confidence that the result will involve him from all blame. The order of Gen. BUELL was terribly severe, and the Colonel must feel it sensibly, as every soldier feels censure, but we sincerely hope that Gen. BUELL may reconsider and modify its condemnation. Wherever censure may ultimately fall in reference to the result of this matter, we have no hesitation, after having read Col. DUFFIELD's report, in saying that it will not in any degree be visited upon the gallant officers or men of the Ninth Michigan Regiment; and, had the facts been known to Gen. BUELL before the order was framed they would doubtless have been specially exempted from the shades of disapproval and received that honorable mention which is their due and which should not be withheld from them.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival and Departure of Regiments.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS EN ROUTE.

Another splendid regiment from the Old Bay State passed of New-York, yesterday, on its way to the Capital. This regiment, which will be known as the Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, has been rapidly recruited, chiefly in the extreme eastern counties, and is as splendid a body of men as ever New-England has yet sent to the war. There isn't a small or puny individual amongst them. They are stalwart, able-bodied fellows, every one of them, and of a different class from many of those who go from the large cities. They have not enlisted for the sake of the bounty, but from a higher motive of patriotism; from a deep conviction of the unrighteousness of the rebellion, and with the firm determination to do their best to put it down. In the six weeks they have been in camp at Lynn, they have learned the advantages of discipline, and some of the rudiments of drill. Through the pressure on the Quartermaster's Department of Massachusetts, it has not been found possible to supply the whole regiment with uniforms and equipments. These, however, will be distributed on the regiment's arrival at Washington. But each man has an Enfield rifle of the very best description, and every one of them has a true soldier's heart in his breast, though his trousers may not be of the regulation pattern. There are 1,040 men in the Thirty-eighth, nearly every one of whom is American born, and of respectable family. Professional men are in the ranks, as well as farmers, artizans and clerks. The officers are all believed to be competent. The Colonel is now with the Eighteenth Massachusetts, from which regiment he is detailed to take command of this. The Lieutenant-Colonel was out with the Fifth Massachusetts Militia three months, and has lately been Major of the Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, leading it through all the perils of the Peninsula campaign.

The following is a list of the names of the principal officers:

Colonel, THOMAS INGRAHAM; Lieutenant-Colonel, D. R. Wardwell; Major, Wm. L. Rodman; Adjutant, Frank W. Loring; Quartermaster, Elijah Swift; Surgeon, Dr. L. C. Hartwell.

Captains—[The letters have not yet been assigned.] Plymouth Companies—Captains, Charles H. Drew and Charles C. Doten; New-Bedford, Thomas R. Rodman; Abington, Charles F. Allen; Milford and Boston, James H. Wade; Marshfield and Hanover, James H. Slade; Cambridge, James P. Richardson, J. Henry Wyman and T. C. Rundlett.

In consequence of a deficiency of cars at the Jersey City Depot, the Thirty-seventh had to wait several hours before being forwarded to Washington. They got off all right, however, last evening.

ARRIVAL OF NEW-ENGLAND RECRUITS.

Massachusetts and Maine sent on 500 recruits for their regiments in the field yesterday. Two hundred and fifty of them were for the Maine Eleventh. They were all fully uniformed and equipped. After stopping a few hours for rest and refreshment at the Park Barracks, they were forwarded on their way.

RETURNING MILITIA REGIMENTS.

The Forty-seventh N. Y. S. M. (Brooklyn Regiment) returned home on Tuesday evening. The Seventy-first is expected here to-day. The Tenth Rhode Island arrived from Washington yesterday, and sailed direct for Providence. The Ninth will be back to-day. These two Regiments are going to complete all the men in both of them who desire to see further service, and reenlist for the war.

DEPARTURE OF NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Of New-York regiments under marching orders, there will probably get off next week: The One Hundred and Nineteenth, (Col. ELIAS PEISSNER;) part of the Empire Brigade, one of the Metropolitan Guard Regiments, the Stanton Legion, and Col. GUARDY's National Guard. All of these regiments are nearly full.

Military Matters in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

Judge-Advocate Gen. ANTHON, and his large corps of assistants, are proceeding vigorously with the enrollment of the names of all persons subject to the draft. The work is being pushed forward with astonishing rapidity, and promises to be done so thoroughly as to leave little cause for complaint and less chance for evasion. It is the Judge-Advocate's intention to execute the duty assigned him with as small an amount of vexation or annoyance to the public as possible; but he means to execute rigorously for all that. He means to have upon his lists the name of every able-bodied citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction. If he can obtain these names by fair means, he will be highly gratified; but should stern measures be rendered necessary, he will not hesitate to resort to them. There is reason to believe that many attempts have been made to deceive and mislead the enrolling officers. Some of these attempts are unimportantly successful. Yet they cannot be permanently so; and, when exposed, they will be the cause of trouble and supplementasm to all who have been foolish enough to make them. The conscription law not only provides for the enrollment of able-bodied citizens, but it also provides punishment for those who seek to avoid the draft themselves, or endeavor to shield others from its legitimate effects. A case in point was brought to the notice of the Judge-Advocate's assistants yesterday. It seems that the books-keeper of one of the leading gas companies, when called on for the names of the employes of the concern, furnished the enrolling officer with a correct list of names, but opposite the names put a number of fictitious addresses. The book-keeper was immediately arrested, and will speedily undergo examination. By way of facilitating the procurement of correct lists, it has been suggested that all the rolls shall be published, when it is expected that every one whose name is down will, on finding the names of persons he knows omitted, give information of the fact, and have it remedied. The suggestion is a shrewd one, and must have been made by an admirer of the amiable side of human nature. The Judge-Advocate General's office is just now, with the exception, perhaps, of the Quartermaster's, the busiest place in New-York. A small army of clerks is employed there.

D. C. WINSLOW, Commissioner.

The Central Committee of Relief, which was organized to succor the families of volunteers, and very much commended at the time for its promptness and efficiency, has been in existence about three months, and during that time has received and disbursed about $10,000. Of this sum, $7,000 was given by the City Government, and the remainder was contributed by private individuals. The Committee has been in session every day, and has had a very large amount of business to transact. Applications for relief have been received from 1,000 families, and in every case a thorough investigation has been made before relief was granted. The Committee has been very careful to avoid the mistakes made by the Relief Committee of the Revolutionary War, and has succeeded in relieving only those who were entitled to relief. The Committee has been assisted in its labors by the Police Department, which has rendered valuable service in the clerical business of the establishment.

The Committee is now receiving donations for the fund, regretting, however, that the public has been so unmindful of the necessities of the families of volunteers. It is certainly a matter of regret that the Committee has been compelled to dispense relief in a limited manner; so well that it is generally conceded the State can furnish the full quota from volunteer enlistments in three or four weeks more at the furthest. Several other States have had a fortnight or a month's extra start of time granted, and there is no reason why New-York should not claim an equal amount of favor.

DRAFT INSURANCE—AN EDICT AGAINST ANTICIPATING SUBSTITUTES.

Several associations have been advertised within the past week or two, under the name of Draft Insurance Companies, which undertake, on payment of a certain premium, to guarantee the insured against the chances of the draft. Probably one or two of these companies are bona fide concerns, really intending to keep faith with their customers. More probably still a majority of them, are concocted by swindlers, who will receive premiums on their worthless policies, and, when the draft takes place and their victims are drawn, abscond with every dollar they can thus lay their hands upon. Genuine or not, one thing is certain: these draft insurance companies have employed agents to go around and compete with the recruiting officers of regiments now filling up or forming; and, by offering a prospect of higher bounties than those given by the State and United States, have prevented very many from enlisting, as they intended to do, at once. To put a stop to these proceedings, Provost-Marshal KENNEDY has issued the subjoined preliminary order, which will prevent the insurance companies in question from making their business public; and he will, no doubt, follow it up with active measures against the previously mentioned agents and the conductors of the companies themselves. The order reads as follows:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AND SPECIAL PROVOST-MARSHAL, No. 419 BROOME-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1862.

James Leonard, Esq., Deputy Provost-Marshal:

SIR: You will call upon the publishers of the several newspapers in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and inform them that the War Department, by an order this day received, regards all attempts to procure substitutes, *in anticipation of the draft*, as discouraging enlistments, and the persons who do so, their aiders and abettors, are liable to be arrested under the order of Aug. 8. Publishing advertisements for such persons, with the view of aiding their operations, is therefore to be regarded as rendering the publishers liable to such arrest.

You will inform them your call is to put them on their guard, and relieve this office from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY,
Special Provost-Marshal.

REV. DR. VINTON DECLINES A COLONELCY.

The Colonelcy of the new regiment, which is to be raised under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, and called "The Ironsides," having been tendered to Dr. VINTON of Trinity, the reverend gentleman declines the military honor intended for him in the following letter:

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Mr. Frank W. Ballard, Corresponding Secretary New-York Young Men's Christian Association:

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of Aug. 14, addressed to me at Newport, reached me here yesterday. You announce to me the purpose of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association to form themselves into a regiment of soldiers, in response to the call of the President, to serve in the army of the United States against the unhallowed rebellion of the slaveholding Confederates, and to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the Nation and Union. You ask me to lead you as Colonel of the proposed regiment of "Ironsides."

The cause to which the young men whom you represent have devoted their lives is a sacred cause. It is to defend the life of the nation and the home of the free. Its foundation principle of unity is the first of principles, being the characteristic of God. A war to maintain the unity of the nation is therefore a holy war—not only proper for Christian young men to engage in, but which angels might enlist in to prosecute.

I rejoice that your association have resolved to offer themselves to God and the people in an "Ironsides Regiment." While I regret that it will not be practicable for me to join you, yet I can name a commander, now in the United States Army, who would serve you with far more efficiency than I could do. My sphere seems to be directed for me, among those who, like those of old, "remain among the stuff," and send supplies to the heroes in the field. The Banner of the Cross and the Flag of the Union we will hold erect together; though your vocation is to silence the cannon's mouth, and mine to shut the mouths of gainsayers.

Meanwhile, give the assurance to the young men of my high appreciation of their confidence in my military, patriotic and Christian agreement with them, as well as in my ability to lead them. God grant you success and victory over the misguided rebels who would madly destroy their country and commit suicide on their own prosperity and happiness. I remain, my dear Sir, your friend and brother,

FRANCIS VINTON.

THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

The following order has been promulgated by order of Gen. SICKLES:

HEADQUARTERS RECRUITING SERVICE, }
EXCELSIOR BRIGADE, }
CITY HALL PARK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1862. }

SPECIAL ORDER No. 15.—All convalescent men belonging to this Brigade will report at these Headquarters on Friday, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock A. M., prepared to reioin their regiments in the field. All paroled prisoners of the Excelsior Brigade will report at the same hour, for the purpose of embarking for Annapolis, Md., in compliance with orders from the War Department. By command of

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

O. H. HARN, Asst Adj.-General.

THE TENTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

The Tenth—better known as the "New-York Zouaves"—are now recruiting in the City. This regiment has been all through the Peninsula, and for splendid discipline and military behavior generally has the special honor of being brigaded with DURYEA's Zouaves and the regulars, under WARREN and BYRNE, in FITZ JOHN PORTER's *corps d'armée*. Col. RUSSELL, its commander, is a fine soldier. Capt. G. F. HOPPER and Lieut. JAS. M. SMITH are detailed for recruiting duty. Their headquarters are at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets.

Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

MEETING OF THE WAR COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ANOTHER MASS MEETING CALLED.

The War Committee of the Board of Supervisors held an adjourned meeting in the Governor's Room, City Hall, yesterday afternoon, to hear the report of Committees appointed at the previous meeting, and to take such further action as the exigencies of the times demand.

Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN occupied the chair.

In the absence of Mr. D. C. WINSLOW, of the Committee appointed to visit Albany and ascertain the views of the military authorities upon certain points, the Secretary read the following communication:

BROOKLYN, Aug. 27, 1862.

"At the request of a Committee appointed at a meeting of delegates from the various Wards of Brooklyn and County towns, held at the City Hall, Aug. 26, to ascertain *if* the towns and Wards would be credited on their quota for the volunteers they raise respectively, I proceeded to Albany, and yesterday had an interview with the Governor and Adjutant-General HILLHOUSE. There was no difficulty in determining that Towns would be charged with their quota and credited with the volunteers they furnish and have furnished since the 2d of July. As to wards, some difficulty exists. The Adjutant-General thought that the power of appointing the quota among the wards of each town already existed in the Senatorial Committees, and of crediting them with the volunteers they furnish respectively. It was obviously expedient that the power should be lodged there, and that the Order No. 67, which is the basis of the whole, would probably be so construed or modified, if not already sufficiently explicit, in a few days. Of course, I was not positively assured as to what view the military authorities

Patriotism in the Navy-yard.

At a meeting of the employes of the Painters' Department of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, held Aug. 23, THOMAS A. CASEY, Esq., in the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the dispensation of human events, our beloved land has become the theatre of a cruel, causeless and bloody rebellion, and in order to crush it out of existence, the President has called for 300,000 additional troops; and

Whereas, It is the duty of every loyal citizen to strengthen the arm of the Government. It is also the bounden duty of every Government employe to aid it in every possible way—by encouraging enlistments, and by providing for the families of those who peril their lives for an imperiled country. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the employes of this Department, will pay at least one day's pay every month, (as long as it may be necessary,—to commence next pay,) into the treasury of this Association, as a fund for the support of the families of those who volunteer or who may be drafted from this Department.

Resolved, That $25 bounty will be paid to every single man, upon evidence that he has enlisted; and to the wife of every married man $4 per week, and $1 per week to each child under the age of fourteen. In case both parents are dependent, $5 per week will be paid; if one, $2.

Resolved, That Wm. ATKINSON, Esq., Master of this Department, be requested to act as Treasurer.

On motion, adjourned.

We understand that eight men have volunteered from the Painter's Department—which is the smallest in the yard—since Friday last.

Still More Additions to the Navy.

The construction of sea-vessels for the navy is carried on with wonderful rapidity. In addition to all the iron-clads and wooden steamers under way, others have been commenced within a few days, and one completed. The vessel which has been finished is the *Eastport*. She is now ready for service at Cairo. Her hull was framed at Eastport, in Tennessee.

On the Mississippi River there are two fine vessels, the *Forest Rose* and *Callis*, which the Government is about to purchase, and convert into gunboats, and mail them. The latter is priced by her owners at $120,000.

The keels of two iron-turret vessels were laid on Saturday last, the 23d inst., on the north bank of the Monongahela River, one mile above Pittsburgh, Pa. These vessels are to be 174 feet long, 50 feet beam, five feet draft of water, 1,000 tons displacement. Each vessel is to have four engines, four propellers, and four boilers. They are to carry 160 pounds pressure of steam per square inch, and to be 960 horse-power. Their names are the *Marietta* and the *Sandusky*. Three mills are engaged in rolling the iron for the hulls, armor and bowers.

Another is to be built on the *Merrimac*—Major JACKMAN having just completed a contract for a side-wheel steamer, to be 240 feet long, with her hull 35 feet wide, and the extreme width over the guards 54 feet; and the depth of hold is to be 12 feet. She is to be 970 tons. Her upper works are to be covered with iron, ride-proof, and the pilot-house is to be covered with composition plates, ride-proof. The carpenter's contract is $30,000, and she is to be launched in 10 weeks, and the work completed within 50 days.

Government has also contracted with PAUL CUNNE and Messrs. CURTIS & TILDEN, of East Boston, for the construction of two gunboats of about 970 tons. They are to be side-wheel steamers, 240 feet long, with their hulls 35 feet wide, and their width over the guards 54 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet. Their upper-works are to be covered with iron, ride-proof, and the pilot-house is to be covered with composition plates, rifle-proof. They are to be launched in eighteen weeks, and are to be completed within fifty days from the time of being launched.

Thus have six vessels been begun, within a short time, which are not included in any of the published estimates of our naval force. All the iron-clads at the different naval stations, are progressing rapidly, but none of them can be available for active service for months. Those building in this vicinity are all going ahead rapidly, but cannot be ready for launching before the expiration of some months.

A Naval Officer on Trial for Alleged Treason.

Yesterday a naval general Court-Martial convened at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to try Lieut.-Commander BARNES, of the navy, whose arrest we noticed on Friday last. Commodore MCKEEVER and Commodore BREESE are among the officers of the Court. The offence with which the Lieutenant-Commander is charged, is stated to have been committed

Correspondence of the General Park Police.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that in this country are never, or rarely, intended to be executed. The law prohibits driving in the Central Park at a faster rate than seven miles an hour, yet yesterday afternoon I saw plenty of rowdies driving their sorry beasts at a rate of fifteen miles the hour. There were no police at hand to arrest them, as there should have been. If the Central Park is to become a drive for fast rowdies with their Bowery brutes, I am inclined to think very soon no *gentlemen* or *lady* will be disposed to drive there in the afternoon. We are "great" at *making laws*, but very *small* at *executing them*. L.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A HOMICIDE IN THE TENTH WARD.—About 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a disturbance occurred between a man named JAMES WARREN and his wife, at No. 154 Baxter-street. Officer LAMB, of the Tenth Precinct, was in the vicinity at the time, and hearing a report of a pistol at the house above indicated, he immediately went there, and, upon entering a room on the third floor, he found the deceased, Mrs. JOSEPHINE WARREN, lying upon the floor of the room, and bleeding profusely from the effects of a wound in the left breast. She expired in a few minutes afterward. The body was examined yesterday afternoon by Dr. ROBERTSON, Deputy Coroner, who gave it as his opinion, upon the inquest held by Coroner NAUMANN, that death ensued from a pistol-shot wound, in or near the heart. A sister of the deceased testified that she saw the prisoner and his wife nearly every day on Tuesday, and that the accusation about 9 o'clock, she was present when the prisoner and deceased had a quarrel, during which the prisoner said to the deceased that if the latter said another word to him he would shoot her. Coroner NAUMANN began an inquest at the Tenth Precinct Station-House yesterday, but after the examination of two witnesses the case was adjourned until to-day.

DONATIONS FOR THE SICK SOLDIERS.—The ladies of the Park Barracks Association gratefully acknowledge $25 from Mr. HENRY WILSON; also $167 from Rev. S. F. FARMER, of the Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church—proceeds of his lecture. The ladies also acknowledge the following articles from the ladies and gentlemen of Mr. MOLSON's bindery: 9 night-shirts, 9 collars, 4 flannel bands, 12 pocket handkerchiefs, 1 piece red flannel, 3 pieces bleached muslin.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MOVEMENT IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.—At a meeting held in Union Township, Hunterdon Co., N. J., on Monday, Aug. 25, it was unanimously resolved, that a bounty of $125 be given to every man who shall volunteer to serve in the army in accordance with the last call of the Governor. A muster roll was furnished and several hardy men at once enlisted. This township is fully alive to the duties which devolve upon it, and every man emulates *the spirit of his sires, knowing that patriotism is "the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen."*

LAW REPORTS.

Production of Books Used on Trial—Contempt of Court.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Edward Cunningham vs. *Philo H. Buckingham, impleaded, &c.*—This was a motion to compel the defendant, Buckingham, to produce certain books which were used on the trial in June last, and for the appointment of a receiver for certain notes alleged to have been taken by Buckingham while there was a stay of proceedings. An attachment had been issued in the cause and served on one Cromwell, who is said to have owned Buckingham. After the verdict of the jury, and while there was a stay of proceedings, it is alleged that Buckingham obtained from Cromwell his negotiable notes. The books referred to as used on the trial, were produced by defendants, who now refuse to furnish them on making a case for a new trial on the ground of surprise.

The plaintiff alleges that there was an alteration in the books, which, on inspection, would appear. Defendant, Buckingham, in answer to the motion, says that since the trial he has ceased to have possession of the books and that he is not bound to produce them, and that he has negotiated the notes since receiving them. Counsel for plaintiff then insisted that defendant should be committed for contempt of Court. After the argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Counsel: Dean, for plaintiff; Andrews & Munson for defendant.

Granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Monell.

Charles Bachelor vs. *Henry Y. Bush et al.*—A motion to open defendants' default in this case having been heard, and the motion to open the default granted, on the condition that defendants' exceptions to the referee's report be argued on Wednesday, (reported in the TIMES Aug. 24,) the argument on the exceptions was heard yesterday. The plaintiff's motion for judgment and confirmation of referee's report was then granted.

Samuel Owen, for plaintiff; H. D. Lapaugh, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Palmer vs. *Potter.*—Case settled. Papers with the Special Term Clerk, at Chambers.

Before Justice Monell.

Mary Ann Downs, by her Guardian, Wm. Downs, vs. *John Hogan and Wife.*—Ordered that Wm. Downs be appointed guardian to prosecute this action.

Mount, Jr., vs. *Mayor, &c.*—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 27, 1862.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81	101⅝	100	Erie Railway	1859	25¾
7,000 do	101⅞	300	do		25⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s	101⅝	100	do		25⅞
2,000 U. S. 6s, Coup.	101⅝	100	do		25⅞
4,500 Tr. 7 3.10 ⅜ ct. N.	104⅜	32	Erie Railway Pref.		69¾
5,000 Ill. Cent. Bds.	84	100	do		69¾
10,000 Ill. War Loan	89	100	do		69¾
1,000 Mo. State 6s	70½	10	Hudson River R.		54⅝
1,000 Mo. St. 6s int. to H. & St. J.	61	21	do		54⅝
2,000 Cal. large Bds.	84⅛	100	do		54⅝
30,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	104⅜	250	do		54⅝
10,000 E. R. 6th M. B.	89	50	do		54⅝
5,000 do	89⅜	100	Harlem R.		16¾
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 1st M. S. F. B.	112	25	Harlem R. Pref.		41
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. 2d M. S. F. B.	99⅝	430	Reading R.		63⅜
10,000 do	99⅝	200	do		63⅜
1,000 M. So. & N. I. R.	69⅜	300	Mich. Cen. R.		93⅛
1,000 M. So. 2d M.	69⅜	100	do		93⅛
10,000 M. So. S. F. B.	102	50	do		93⅛
21,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	94⅛	100	do		93⅛
3,000 American Gold	115⅜	200	do		93⅛
70 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅛	100	do		93⅛
50 Erie Railway	25⅞	100	do		93⅛
200 do	25⅞	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		69⅜
100 do	25⅞	100	do		69⅜
1,000 Erie Railway pref.	69⅜	100	do		69⅜
300 do	69⅜	200	do		69⅜
50 do	69⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.		89⅜
200 do	69⅜	200	do		89⅜
100 do	69⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		89⅜
50 do	69⅜	200	do		89⅜
50 do	69⅜	50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		46

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81...Coup.	101⅛	10	Pacific Mail S. Co.	1100	115¼
1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, O. W. Loan	101⅜	160	do		115
12,000 Tre. 7 3.10 ⅜ ct. M.	103⅜	50	Hud. River R.		54⅝
10,000 Mo. State 6s	69	100	do		54⅝
19,000 Pt. Fr. W. & C. 2d	64	150	Clev. & Pitts. R.		89⅜
5,000 Ch. & N. W. Ass. R.	64	200	do		89⅜
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d Mt.	33¼	200	Reading R.		63⅜
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	84	100	do		63⅜
1,000 Mo. So. & N. I. R.	69⅜	450	Mich. Cen. R.		93⅛
10,000 do	69⅜	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		69⅜
1,000 M. So. S. F. B.	102	100	do		69⅜
5,000 do	102	100	do		69⅜
1,000 M. So. 2d M.	69⅜	500	Mich. Cen. R.		93⅛
10,000 do	69⅜	50	do		93⅛
21,000 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	94⅛	100	do		93⅛
3,000 American Gold	115⅜	50	do		93⅛
70 N. Y. Cen. R.	94⅛	100	do		93⅛
50 Erie Railway	25⅞	200	Mich. So. & N. I. R.		69⅜
200 do	25⅞	100	do		69⅜
100 do	25⅞	200	do		69⅜
1,000 Erie Railway pref.	69⅜	100	do		69⅜
300 do	69⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.		89⅜
50 do	69⅜	200	do		89⅜
200 do	69⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.		89⅜
100 do	69⅜	200	do		89⅜
50 do	69⅜	50	Tol. & Wab. Pref.		46

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	103	Bank of the Republic	99
Merchants'	99	Irving	99
Phœnix	99	Metropolitan	99
National	99	Mech. and Leather	99
State of New-York	99	Continental	99
Commerce	99	Commonwealth	99
American Exchange	99		

The Railway Bonds continue in demand, and prices, in consequence of the limited offerings, are again higher:

M. S. Central 1st	100	Chi. & N. W. 2d	64
M. S. Central 2d	75	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
M. S. & N. I. Con.	69	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Preferred	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Sinking Fund	79	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Convert.	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '75	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '76	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '77	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '78	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '79	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '80	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '81	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '82	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '83	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '84	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '85	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '86	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '87	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '88	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '89	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '90	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '91	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '92	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '93	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '94	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '95	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '96	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '97	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '98	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '99	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '00	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '01	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '02	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '03	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '04	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '05	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '06	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '07	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '08	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '09	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '10	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '11	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '12	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '13	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '14	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '15	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '16	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '17	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '18	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '19	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '20	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '21	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '22	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '23	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '24	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '25	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '26	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '27	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '28	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '29	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '30	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '31	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '32	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '33	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '34	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '35	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '36	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '37	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '38	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '39	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '40	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '41	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '42	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '43	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '44	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '45	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '46	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '47	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '48	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '49	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '50	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '51	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '52	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '53	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '54	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '55	90	Chi. & N. W. Con.	64
Erie Bonds, '56	90	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	74
Erie Bonds, '57	90	Chi. & N. W. Sinking Fund	49
Erie Bonds, '58

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from our armies in Virginia is of an encouraging character. Everything was quiet at Warrenton and Warrenton Junction on Sunday and Monday, and it was believed that this side of the Rappahannock was entirely clear of the rebels—relative to whose movements, however, there appears to be no very definite knowledge, though it was recently reported that they were falling back toward Culpepper. On Saturday last they made a formidable demonstration against Rappahannock Station, and forced its abandonment by our force there. Before falling back, our troops burned the bridge across the Rappahannock, and blew up the abutments. Our stores and ammunition were also removed, and the houses at the Station were burned—all of which was accomplished without any casualties on our part. The Washington *Star* of Tuesday evening is of opinion that the great bulk of the rebel force has fallen back again to Gordonsville.

[illegible] to Gen. Halleck and to Secretary Stanton announced the report of the capture of a steamer, loaded with arms, at Milliken's Bend, and also the arrival of the vessel at Vicksburg. The steamer was named the *Fair Play*, and was loaded with arms and ammunition. Other important results attended the expedition.

The St. Louis journals state that official intelligence of the attack on Bloomfield, Mo., on the 24th inst. this month, has been received at headquarters. The guerrillas numbered 600 men, and made a vigorous effort to gain possession of the town. They were repulsed by 110 men of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, under Capt. Hyne. No particulars as to the loss on either side were received, and from that circumstance it was probably very light. Guerrillas are swarming over the southern section of country, but measures have been taken that will speedily cause them to travel toward Arkansas.

Official advices from Gen. Blunt, at Taberville, Mo., concerning the commencement and progress of his pursuit of the united rebel bands under Cooper, are as follows: The General states that he first came in the vicinity of the united forces of Cooper, Hunter, Tracy, Jackman and Coonrod, numbering 4,000, at Lone Jack, about 7 o'clock P. M. on the 17th. On the morning of the 16th, the rebel forces attacked Maj. Foster, at Lone Jack, with 600 State militia, defeating him and capturing two pieces of artillery. The loss on each side was about 50 killed and 75 to 100 wounded; among the latter was Maj Foster. Foster's command made a gallant fight, and were only defeated by overwhelming numbers. On Gen. Blunt's arriving at Lone Jack, he found Gen. Walker, with a command of 800, consisting of First Missouri and First Iowa Cavalry and two pieces of artillery, threatened with immediate attack by the whole rebel force, the rebel pickets being then in front of his camp. On learning of his approach the guerrillas immediately commenced a retreat, under the cover of night, and, availing themselves of the shelter of heavy timber for a distance of six miles, crossed the track of Gen. Blunt's troops in the rear, and made a precipitate flight South. They have never halted since commencing their retreat, except long enough to feed their horses, and crossed the Osage at Taberville on the 19th at 10 o'clock A. M. The Union advance, under Col. Clown, skirmished with their rear guard several times during the day, killing and wounding several, and taking a number of prisoners.

Our latest dispatches from Missouri state that the guerrillas under Cooper and Quantrell have been driven into Arkansas by Gen. Blunt, and that they have there formed a junction with Hindman, and are recruiting and organizing with a view to another raid. Gen. Blunt will keep a close watch upon them.

A letter to the Memphis *Appeal*, dated at Helena, Aug. 18, contains the following matters of interest relative to Gen. Hovey's command: "The command (about 5,000) returned from Clarendon this morning—having lost two men after their arrival there, and one killed and two wounded on the second day; third day, one killed and two wounded, and also two killed by bushwhackers, returning; and two died of congestive chills. Captured a large amount of property, including twelve dozen good blankets and fifteen suits of United States clothing, at a house about twenty-five miles from Helena. Burned Dr. [illegible]'s residence, seven and one-half miles from the mouth of White River. The [illegible] was [illegible] the rebel [illegible] Gen. Price's army, also was the name of one [illegible], and proved himself an efficient spy, by misleading the forces all miles from the road to [illegible], to find a camp of rebels. The troops train being sent forward, after shelling the woods and finding no enemy, the march was resumed. Fifteen conscripts, who came into the camp, state that the negro intended to have the train captured, and the darkey has since confessed. The conscripts have joined the First Arkansas Volunteers, United States Army. Quite a number of refugees accompanied the army to this place.

A train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad was attacked and destroyed by guerrillas a few days ago. The guerrillas numbered about 400. The train was in charge of a detachment of the Forty-second Illinois Regiment.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of Aug. 21, reports that on the preceding day, from 800 to 1,200 guerrillas entered the town of Raleigh, Tenn., passed through, and came within seven miles of Memphis. They set fire to all the bridges over Wolf and Hatchie rivers, and burned all the cotton they could find.

The reported defeat of Col. Metcalfe, at Richmond, Ky., and the occupation of the village by Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, is contradicted by a special dispatch from Lexington. An attack was made on Metcalfe at Big Hill, fifteen miles south of Richmond, in such force that he was compelled to fall back on the town, where, reinforcements coming up, Metcalfe took the offensive, and pursued the rebels beyond Rock Castle River, several miles south of Big Hill. Metcalfe's loss is put at fifty killed, wounded and missing.

From the St. Louis *Republican*, of Monday last, we clip the following: "It is said, in circles likely to know, that Gen. Curtis has been relieved of command of the army in Arkansas. His successor has not been indicated." We consider this report as unlikely.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Mass Meeting held in the Park yesterday afternoon was a tremendous affair. The Park was full. The enthusiasm equalled that exhibited at any other meeting of the season, and when Cochoran, with the Sixty-ninth, appeared, it seemed as if the entire *vox populi* was doing its best to thunder out a welcome. A full report of the meeting, with the eloquent remarks and practical results thereof, will be found in another part of the paper.

Three European steamers arrived at this port yesterday—the *Persia*, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th; the *Great Eastern*, from Liverpool on the 16th, and the *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 14th. The advices by the *Persia* are two days later. The *Great Eastern* arrived at her moorings in Flushing Bay at 12½ P. M. yesterday; she brings over 1,000 passengers, and has 3,000 tons of merchandise on freight. A denial is made of the statement that the *Tuscarora* left Kingston on account of an order from the authorities. The news relating to Garibaldi and his movements is very vague and unsatisfactory. It is asserted that the number of men with him does not exceed three thousand. A further advance had taken place in the Liverpool Cotton market. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions inactive.

Col. Mason, with nearly three hundred National troops, who surrendered to guerrillas at Clarksville, Tenn., without firing a gun, arrived in St. Louis on Monday, on parole.

The report of the Western Sanitary Commission states that the total number of patients admitted into hospital at St. Louis up to the 1st of July, was 29,196; the total number of deaths, 1,826, or 7½ per cent. Of the 23,198 cases, 20,005 were for sickness incident to climate, and 3,193 for casualties. Of the 20,005 cases of sickness, [illegible] were [illegible] of the 3,193 cases of casualties, 216 died, or 7½ per cent. During the past six months, ending on the 1st inst., there have been distributed by the Commission [illegible].

The Stock Market was again highly speculative yesterday, and in the forenoon prices advanced 1@1¼ cent. on Railway Shares and Government Securities, and ¼@1 ¥ cent. on Railway Bonds. In the afternoon there was less firmness, but the market finally left off steady. Gold, 115¼; bills on London, 127¼ ¥ cent.; same as on Tuesday.

Desirable lots of Flour, Wheat and Corn were in good demand, yesterday, at uniform prices. Provisions were in moderate request. Pork again declined. Hay, Dyewoods, Tallow and Tobacco were salable and firm. Whisky was brisker, and a trifle dearer. Transactions in Groceries were rather more extensive. Hemp, Hides, Metals, Dry Cod, Pickled Mackerel, Fruits, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone were lightly dealt in. Cotton was pretty actively sought after at buoyant prices. The principal change in Dry Goods was the advance in Drills, which were scarce and wanted for Government use. The public sale of Ribbons, &c., passed off quite satisfactorily, the attendance having been good and the bidding spirited. The Freight market was inactive. There were 426 vessels of all classes in port.

A Good Suggestion.—The *Herald* suggests that Gen. Halleck should at once apply to Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry the same rule which he has enforced against newspaper correspondents, and that they be excluded wholly from the lines of our army. They certainly get a great deal more valuable information than our Press could give them, especially if the report is true that they dashed in one morning and seized all Gen. Pope's baggage, private papers, charts, maps, &c., including Gen. Halleck's dispatches, plans of the campaign, and specific instructions about newspaper correspondents. Something of the energy and vigilance so lavishly used in preventing the loyal people of the country from knowing what their army is doing, might be usefully bestowed on the rebel cavalry.

We are bound to assume that our authorities have some good reason for suppressing all authentic information concerning military operations in front of Washington. If any disaster has occurred, a knowledge of which would check enlistments—or if any success has been achieved which would encourage the belief that the war is ended—the public good may possibly require that the people should be kept in ignorance of the fact as long as possible. But even such a necessity could be only temporary, and should be met by temporary restrictions. The general rule of our military operations, as of every other department of Government, should be full *publicity*. The people have a right to know what their armies are doing, and the Government is directly interested in having them know. Justice, moreover, to the army itself—to officers and soldiers—requires that they should have the benefit of such publicity. Inviting cases out of ten, the highest possible stimulus for an officer and a soldier in the field is the conviction that his conduct is observed and will be reported—that the public watches him, and stands ready to applaud or condemn, as his action may deserve. Every nation recognizes this and makes provision for it, and the exclusion of newspaper correspondents from the lines of an army engaged in actual service, is a spectacle reserved exclusively for this republican country, where the people constitute the Government, and every man of whose armies is a citizen.

There might be some excuse for such a course if it were necessary. Undoubtedly there are abuses connected with the system of newspaper correspondence from the army, [illegible] service. All such have been uniformly regarded as bound to military obligations in this country as to be summarily suppressed abroad. Mr. Seward's dictum is important as determining, in a more rational and positive form, the rights of this class of our residents.

It is true the decision will place many of the class in question in an ambiguous and anomalous position. During and at the close of the Mexican war, the British Consular authorities in this country were constantly applied to for protections to enable the applicants to visit Mexico as British subjects. In all cases, such protections or passports were refused if the party had filed his declaration papers here. He was held to be no longer a subject of the Queen. Appeal was taken from this decision to the Foreign Office in London, where the Consular dictum was affirmed. The abjuration oath required as a preliminary to a declaration of intention was held to nullify the claims of the individual to the character of an Englishman. Henceforward, therefore, the former subject of Queen Victoria occupies the curious position of having no claim anywhere to Governmental protection or recognition. They are neither subjects nor citizens. To become the latter they must seek the earliest opportunity of completing the imperfect process of naturalization in this country.

The adjudication of the State Department rids the Government of a vexatious and war-provoking question, which might at any time involve the Government in a contest with any or all the Continental States of Europe. A handful of British subjects have certainly been placed at our mercy by the peculiar policy of their former Government. But, on the Continent, the obligations of allegiance are held to be inviolable, and had the mere personal oath of abjuration been regarded in this country as discharging those obligations, international quarrels would have been inevitable.

The New Advance Upon Richmond—Strength of the Rebels.

The following is an extract from a private letter written by a gentleman who has had, as the letter itself indicates, unusual opportunities for acquiring information on the subject which he discusses:

"I think I am right in the matter of the attack upon McClellan in front of Richmond. I can assure you that Jackson's army of 25,000 men was not engaged in the first day's battles at all. The attack was made by Hill and Longstreet, and followed up by the army of Richmond proper, Jackson moving in to cut off the line toward the White House. The Charles City Road was held only by Hood, and *I well remember that great anxiety was expressed on the third day by well-informed persons as to the movement of McClellan's left upon the city by that road.*

"It is amazing how we have persisted in exaggerating the forces of the Confederate commanders, and it seems to me that we are still bent upon doing so. Davis in his Inaugural (which I had the pleasure of hearing under a blue cotton umbrella) announced, Feb. 22, that he had then 400 regiments in the field. The Southern regiments will with astounding rapidity, and it is safe to assume that the average effective force of regiments, which have been long enough in the field to be at all relied upon, never exceeds 600 men. Their whole fighting force between the Mississippi and the Potomac does not this day exceed, I feel confident, the figure assigned in recent dispatches to the armies of Virginia alone. *And so Hill was left in Richmond with some 15,000 men when Lee moved the Army upon the line of the Rapidan less than a fortnight since, I do not see how it is possible that they should have more than from 130,000 to 140,000 men in a position to give battle to our combined armies here.* My own opinion is that they have no more than from 110,000 to 115,000 in such a position. *They struck too late this time*, I feel sure, just as sure as I feel that we have struck too late more than once in the course of the last six months, and that in the case of Fort Donelson and the Western campaign we struck too soon."

This extract suggests a good many points of interest in connection with the recent history of the war. So far as the past is concerned, however, it can serve no good purpose to discuss them now: but the time will come when their bearing upon personal interests will secure them full examination. The most important part of the preceding letter is that which relates to the strength of the rebel army.

It is clear, from the incidents of the past few weeks, that the rebels soon ascertained that Richmond was in no danger of an immediate attack from Gen. McClellan after his retreat to Harrison's Landing, and that they forthwith determined to strike a blow at our army in front of Washington. They knew of McClellan's intended withdrawal from the Peninsula at least ten days before it was published here, and [illegible] nearly their whole force against Pope's command—leaving only 15,000 men in Richmond. Their evident object was to crush Pope, and be in position to engage the remainder of our army single-handed; and the success of their general movement depended wholly on their success in crushing Pope. In this attempt they received their first check at Cedar Mountain, and were utterly foiled by the steady and safe retreat of our forces behind the line of the Rappahannock, where we can mass our troops at leisure.

The rebels now stand in front of our armies there, numbering at the outside 125,000, while to meet them we have already not less than 200,000, which will very speedily be increased to 250,000 or 300,000,—and can be increased, if necessary, to 400,000 men. Our position is strong, and although the enemy seems to be making frequent and desperate attempts to turn our flanks or break our line, there is not one chance in ten of his achieving any important success. By destroying the bridges across the Rappahannock, we have rendered their passage of that river impossible, and have secured for ourselves all the time we need for preparation. The remainder of the Army of the Potomac will speedily take its position,—and then, without waiting to be attacked or allowing himself to be put upon the defensive, even for a day, *the country expects Gen. Halleck to put himself at the head of this magnificent and irresistible National army, and march over the rebels into Richmond.* He will have all the force the enterprise will require, and all the conditions essential to its success.

One thing ought to be distinctly understood—the country cannot tolerate any new delays,—or any repetition of old failures. This army must not sit down content with defending Washington, nor be held in check by exaggerated stories of the rebel strength, or by bad roads, inadequate supplies, or lack of transportation. Against all these contingencies the Government must make full and ample preparation. The country does not want excuses nor explanations—it *demands* success. It has waited long enough, and it has paid dearly enough for it. It is entitled to a vigorous, bold and successful movement of its armies, and it demands this at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief. A military commander must always take some risks; he must always run the hazard of defeat in order to secure a possibility of success. In this case the risks are small, for the country has placed in the hands of the Government everything which can render success certain. This lavish and confiding generosity of the nation must no longer be abused.

Unnaturalized Foreigners.—The recent decision of the State Department, declaring exempt from military service foreign residents who have simply declared their intention to become citizens, conflicts with the previous policy of the Government. Kossta, whom Capt. Ingraham removed from beneath the Austrian flag, had only declared his intentions, but was, nevertheless, regarded as an American citizen, fully entitled to the protection of the American flag. The same doc-

The Seward-Russell Correspondence.

The important correspondence between Secretary Seward and Earl Russell, which we published in full yesterday, opens up a new and interesting chapter in our diplomacy. The dispatch of Earl Russell, transmitted by telegraph the day previously, gave an indication of the line of argument submitted by Mr. Seward; though the evasive and cynical reply of the Foreign Secretary but half revealed, while half concealing, the real import of this significant (?) State paper. Published side by side, they explain and supplement each other.

Though Mr. Seward does not, in his elaborate dispatch, make any proposal upon which the British Government were called on to come to a conclusion, he had, none the less, a very real, intelligible and practical end in view. The time had come, in his estimation, when foreign Powers might wisely take an impartial review of the whole progress of the civil strife that had raged for upward of a year, with intent to make such revision of their opinions, sentiments, and, though indirectly, their attitude, toward the United States and those arrayed in rebellion against it as might be prompted by experience of the past and fair inference of the future. With this view the dispatch of Mr. Seward was, we infer, prepared as *materiel pour servir* which our European Ministers should use in representations to the several Governments to which they are accredited. The rebel agents have already laid before the European Powers several lengthy *memoires*, elaborately falsifying the whole current of events: it was surely but right that one effort should be made by the National Government to set forth the true condition and prospects of the war.

Mr. Seward, near the commencement of his letter, very pointedly cites the language of his earliest dispatches, in which, regarding the industrial systems of Western Europe and the United States as so essentially united that a jar in one country produces disturbances in all others, he predicted a state of affairs now unhappily realized in Great Britain, France and Belgium. Why has the war been prolonged to effect these disastrous results? The American Government, at the beginning, assumed that the Union could, must and should be preserved. "On the other hand, the European nations, when they saw the storm burst upon the country, either doubted, or actually disbelieved the possibility of that great salvation. Europe had but a subordinate and indirect interest in the great problem, and it supposed that if the United States could be only convinced that the Union could not, in the end, be preserved, they would at once forego the contest, and consent to a National dissolution. *Thus European opinion has practically favored the insurgents, and encouraged them with ephemeral sympathies and unreal expectations of foreign intervention, and has thus protracted the war to the present time.*" As for the present outlook of affairs, this Government and the American people "are even more confident of the preservation of the Union now than they were a year ago," and foreign Powers are invited candidly to take such a survey of the military situation as will show the grounds of this faith that is in us. Referring then to the events in question, Mr. Seward gives a *résumé* of National successes, all of which were and are warranted by the facts. He then proceeds to consider the pretended invincible disloyalty of the insurgents, and proves that "loyalty reappears everywhere just as fast as the successes of the Government are deemed sufficient to afford a guaranty for reliance upon its protection." This is followed by a comparative view of the resources of the National Government and the rebels, after which Mr. Seward approaches the subject of Slavery. A servile war, with all its horrors, is, he argues, but a question of time, if the war shall continue indefinitely; and he shows how, even as it is, the industrial system of the South bids fair to be completely broken up by the dissolution of society and the escape of the blacks. The Government, animated by a just regard for the general welfare, adopts a policy designed at once to save the Union and rescue society from that fearful catastrophe, while it consults the ultimate peaceful relief of the nation from Slavery. The wording is here cautious, but

[illegible] to the character of the domestic difficulties, and expressly says that foreign Powers shall not intervene. These various arguments however, are duly brought forward to [illegible] "If it has ever existed, has passed," but as a preface to the question, *What must be the effect of such a policy abroad as will encourage the insurgents with the hope of an intervention which is never to occur?*

The character and aim of this high-toned State paper, which is removed quite from the category of wonted formal diplomacy, becomes therefore entirely intelligible. It is a call for candor—for an honest, impartial weighing of facts—for the voiding of all prejudices. Mr. Seward would doubtless admit that many causes conspired to imbue European statesmen with the opinion that the dissolution of the Union was irretrievable, but he thinks himself entitled to ask them to review in the light of the events of the war an opinion which, formed at so early a stage of it, may now be seen to be a prejudice. The scope and logic of the paper are independent of its special details, and to no candid mind would be invalidated by the circumstance that some of the elements in that shifting scene, the military situation, are now different from those of May last. If one looked on the sea only at ebb tide, and never saw it when its proud invasive flood-wine neares from the yielding shore, he would surely have but an imperfect notion of tidal action.

But if Mr. Seward expected to be met in the same frank spirit, he must now abandon the hope. The British Secretary leaves the dispatch unanswered for more than a month to find a hollow triumph in setting later incidental drawbacks and reverses over against the picture which Mr. Seward had drawn of past and positive successes. His cogent arguments and candid appeals are turned by a cold cynicism, and a grave question of international morality is set aside with a supercilious allusion to the "magnanimity" of the British Government in preserving its neutrality in face of "the insults constantly heaped upon the British name in speeches and newspapers" in the United States! This was an unfortunate allusion for one who had just heard that "old and distinguished statesman," as the *Times* styles Mr. Roebuck, heap the vilest insults on Americans, whom he styled "the scum and refuse of Europe;" and this, too, in the presence of the Prime Minister of England, and at a public banquet given in his honor.

This instance, indeed, may be taken as a striking illustration of the very kind of antagonism which it was Mr. Seward's aim to allay. He makes no complaint of the course of the British *Government*—he expressly says that the views expressed are not founded on any proceedings or expressions of that Government. They are an appeal against such prejudiced utterances as those of Roebuck, and which have been matched by the like from Earl Russell himself, and indeed from almost every leading member of the Cabinet and of Parliament. As the representatives of the British Government, these men have had occasion to make repeated declarations of neutrality. They do still favor strict non-intervention; but they do so according to their late avowals, not because they think this will lead to the restoration of the Union, but because they feel assured it will result in its dissolution! We must e'en accept this Mephistopheles humor; but we cannot do so without the sorrowful conviction that the soul of all honor and high-mindedness is eaten out of the very core of the aristocratic class of England.

Drafting and Volunteering.

We regard with great suspicion the efforts made in various quarters to delay or prevent altogether the enforcement of the *draft*. Drafting is the most just and equitable mode of securing from the people the performance of military duty. Every man owes that duty to his country. In this respect all stand upon precisely the same footing. Volunteering throws the whole burden of military service upon those who are willing to perform it,—leaving the least patriotic portion of the public entirely free from the hardships and obligations which patriotism imposes upon all alike.

In the present rebellion the operation of this rule is peculiarly unjust. The sympathizers with secession—those who oppose the attempt of the Government to maintain its authority and put down the rebellion—escape from all the burdens which the war brings with it. They neither fight nor contribute money to aid and support those who do. They stand entirely aloof from the contest, wishing success in their hearts to the enemies of the country and not lifting a finger against them. Nothing can be more unfair or unjust than this exemption. All classes of our people should be forced to share alike in the burdens and hardships of the war.

We understand perfectly that there is a very strong prejudice in the public mind against drafting. But it is strongest among those who are unwilling to fight, or to help others fight, for the Union. It looks better abroad to see the Government sustained by willing hands; and no spectacle, certainly, can be more sublime than that of an army of a million of men composed exclusively of volunteers. But this ought not to be the paramount consideration with our Government. The first thing to be aimed at is military efficiency,—the next should be absolute and equal justice in the assignment of duties to be done and burdens to be borne. The volunteer system shifts all the hardships of the war from the shoulders of the least patriotic portion of our people and places them upon those who, being the most patriotic, are already the most burdened. The volunteer system, moreover, has been so debased by the system of extravagant bounties as to have lost most of the features by which it was originally recommended.

The system has gone so far now, however, that it cannot be arrested. Nearly the whole 600,000 men called for by the President will be raised by volunteer enlistments. *But we trust no time will be lost in perfecting the enrollment of men subject to draft, in this and*

The Draft-Insurance Nuisance.—The Government has very properly taken in hand the speculative gentlemen who have embarked in the business of insuring against drafting. An order, transmitted through the Police [illegible] day, gave notice that this, as one of the methods of "discouraging enlistments," must be discontinued and the advertisements withdrawn from the newspapers. So far as the Press is concerned the order is received with entire satisfaction. There can be no question that the eager and public canvass of the means of escaping the draft, and of evading military service altogether, must act effectively and discouragingly upon those who are volunteering, under the compulsion of the coming draft, and whose inefficient means prevent them from purchasing immunity. But this is a secondary evil. Such extreme activity in the substitute market naturally prompts the half-decided to reserve their valuable persons for the better prices which are to prevail after the draft, if the present artificial excitement produce its natural effect upon the rates. Thus thousands are withheld from volunteering by considerations of an utterly sordid character.

What the country wants is men now—not men a month or two hence. Whatever responds to the demand of the Government does well. Whoever for pecuniary gain not only declines to go at once to the war, but to contribute by every means in his power to send others forthwith, deserves rebuke and punishment, and to this penalty the so-called draft-insurance speculators have fairly exposed themselves. Let the Police see that the business is stopped; not merely driven into secrecy and retirement.

Sheriff Lynch.—We are informed from a most loyal and reliable source that Sheriff Lynch has not made any appointments as special deputies since the order for draft commenced, nor even at a time when a draft was talked about. That his deputies are all loyal men. And that his special deputations can in no wise be construed as exempting the temporary holders. Under these assurances we take pleasure in correcting our previous information.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Stamp Currency Coming into General Circulation.

THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

AN ABSURD RUMOR.

The rumor that Gen. McDowell has been shot by Gen. Sumner, or anybody else, is simply absurd, and hardly worth denial.

THE STAMP CURRENCY.

Postage stamp bills are beginning to get into general circulation here, and considerable supplies have already been sent to different parts of the country. The supply as yet, however, is very far from equal to the demand, and there is a great pressure of the importunate in consequence. Secretary Chase received one letter to-day, urgently representing the case of small shops in certain rural districts, and proposing to take two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of the small bills, and pay the Secretary a half per cent. premium on it, if he would only promise to give him the monopoly, and not send any more to other parties in that locality. Similar brilliant propositions come from other quarters.

THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

Gun contractors corroborate the recent statements about the willingness of the War Department now to receive muskets, using it looks of possible light. Plenty of contractors are ready to manufacture the Springfield musket in large quantities at once, but they insist on much larger prices than those manufactured at Springfield Armory cost. The real cost of the arm is about $12 50. The Government thinks $16 is enough to pay contractors—but they ask much.

THE STATE DEMOCRACY.

The intimations given some days ago of danger of the Peace Democracy carrying the elections in many [illegible] Republicans [illegible] daily confirmations from all quarters. The Congressional District in the West has been [illegible] by prominent politicians here to-day, where the Republicans majority is usually two [illegible] thousand, is [illegible] now expressed of the defeat of a Peace Democrat. The sooner a draft is applied, the safer the chances of this kind will be prevented from intervening.

[illegible]

The organizations of the Treasury clerks for the defence of Washington [illegible] a day or two. One of the Patent office organizations also began this evening. Secretary Seward has promised to supply them with arms. Such organizations cannot move rapidly and accurately here than they did three years ago.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made, public the 26th inst and announced:

Wisconsin.—First District—Thomas J. Emerson, of Racine, Collector; Charles A. Eastman, of Milwaukee, Assessor. Second District—Edward E. Wadsworth, of Beloit, Collector; David Atwood, of Madison, Assessor. Third District—J. H. Warren, of Albany, Collector; Bernard H. Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien, Assessor. Fourth District—Daniel H. Bullock, of Beaverdam, Collector; Erven Rublee, of Oshkosh Center, Assessor. Fifth District—Hiram Merriam, of Berlin, Collector; George Gridley, of Oshkosh, Assessor. Sixth District—William H. Pratt, of Black River Falls, Collector; James R. Gray, of Hudson, Assessor.

Nebraska.—Jesse Speer, of Nebraska City, Collector; Joseph H. Kennard, of Falls City, Assessor.

[illegible] The following additional [illegible]

THE ARMY AT YORKTOWN.

Arrival of Troops from Harrison's Landing

Yorktown, Va., Friday, Aug. 29, 1862.

New-York has again been weakened from the ranks—some of the best there are in the city, by the exigencies of the war. Fresh Adirondacks, and again all has been hurry and bustle. For 4 week or more, regts have passed through the city, and we have been told, and believed that we were to be again visited by the cream of McClellan's; but it was quite otherwise, for what can be, what could be, what would be, when night came, the luxury of a good bed, which multitudes had that day were once again denied, preferring instead, of slumbers. It four into the trench of one and all, the hardest improvement in Tennessee since the army passed through it in May. All thanks to our fast friend rails of Gen. VAN ALEN, by which it is created. That hurry and confusion prevailed upon the first issue of troops, and order and quiet are but re-gaining confidence and balance. Several thousand infantry got on to work immediately after the battle of Williamsburg, carrying the earthworks around Fort Magruder; and it will no doubt be gratifying to many of your readers to know that Hookery Fort has not fallen into the hands of the enemy, and that a few determined men can hold it against any force. The pioneers of Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and the heroes of Gen. Peck, and Gen. Keyes' corps were there. The divisions of Gen. Morell encamped just outside of the fortifications of the place, and moved on in the morning to the fort. It appeared that Provisional Brigade, formed the army; as the weather was of that nature to destroy—it being unusually cold, and the roads were in prime order; and it was therefore, the soldiers would have suffered terribly from their long and rapid marches; as it was, the troops appeared fresh and vigorous. Occasionally called by the dust which hovered over the west to ground. Indeed, it was quite remarkable that all should have borne up so well, considering all that they have gone through in this rapid advance. After Kearney came Pleasonton, Hunter, Sumner and Sturgis; the former occupied Williamsburg, the plain of Yorktown, and then pressed forward to Newport's News. Gen. Heintzelman marched his command at this point, and, thanks to the indomitable activity and energy of Quartermaster Rucker, the second encampment, in spite of the limited amount of water transportation, the whole 3d corps d'armée concentrated within twenty-four hours. Gen. Keyes's command, the rear guard, had passed on to Fortress Monroe, while Kearney corps is left behind.

During the retreat of the army, Gen. VAN ALEN, with his regiment (regulars), kept open access, and all were withdrawn. Most of the distinguished General officers of the army were concentrated at his headquarters, and at 10 hours of the day and night, commanders of Major and Brigadier Generals could be found, without ceremony, at the Brooklyn mansion, and enjoying the comforts of that fine harbor which accidently threw itself in the hands of the Commodore; and especially, when night came, the luxury of a good bed, which multitudes had that day were once again denied, preferring instead, of slumbers. It four into the trench of one and all, the hardest improvements in Tennessee since the army passed through it in May. All thanks to our fast friend rails of Gen. VAN ALEN, by which it is created. That hurry and confusion prevailed upon the first issue of troops, and order and quiet are but re-gaining confidence and balance. Several thousand infantry got on to work immediately after the battle of Williamsburg, carrying the earthworks around Fort Magruder; and it will no doubt be gratifying to many of your readers to know that Hookery Fort has not fallen into the hands of the enemy, and that a few determined men can hold it against any force. The pioneers of Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania, and the heroes of Gen. Peck, and Gen. Keyes' corps were there. The divisions of Gen. Morell encamped just outside of the fortifications of the place, and moved on in the morning to the fort. It appeared that Provisional Brigade, formed the army; as the weather was of that nature to destroy—it being unusually cold, and the roads were in prime order; and it was therefore, the soldiers would have suffered terribly from their long and rapid marches; as it was, the troops appeared fresh and vigorous. Occasionally called by the dust which hovered over the west to ground. Indeed, it was quite remarkable that all should have borne up so well, considering all that they have gone through in this rapid advance. After Kearney came Pleasonton, Hunter, Sumner and Sturgis; the former occupied Williamsburg, the plain of Yorktown, and then pressed forward to Newport's News. Gen. Heintzelman marched his command at this point, and, thanks to the indomitable activity and energy of Quartermaster Rucker, the second encampment, in spite of the limited amount of water transportation, the whole 3d corps d'armée concentrated within twenty-four hours. Gen. Keyes's command, the rear guard, had passed on to Fortress Monroe, while Kearney corps is left behind.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 571, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrapper, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON—The President's Letter to Horace Greeley—Mr. SEWARD and Foreigners Subject to the Draft.

FROM VIRGINIA—Movements of Gen. Pope. The Rebel Army in Westmoreland.

EUROPEAN NEWS—Wm. Informing Letters from our Foreign Exchanges.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE from all the Different Commands and Encampments.

THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT.

GARIBALDI AT HOME—The Best Description of the 25th Patriotic Reception in Philadelphia and New-York.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND—Jeff. Davis' Message—Meeting of the Rebel Congress.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from journals, many of which are by necessity in the American press.

A number of latest and valuable

Passengers Arrived.

Per S. S. Secretary, from Fortress Monroe, Mr. Gen. Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Wood, Miss Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bunce, Miss Jno. Bunce, Miss Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bunce, Miss Bunce, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bunce, Miss Bunce, Mr. and Mrs.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

[illegible] Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Rye, 4,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 [illegible]. Provisions, and 511 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Sales 12 bbls. at $6 50 for Pots, and 87 for Pearls. @ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair request at 60c. for Middling, duty [illegible] private terms; and 400 bags Rio, ship[illegible], at 21c [illegible].

COTTON—Is in fair request at 60c. for Middling, duty [illegible] Sales have been reported of [illegible] bales.

DYEWOODS—Are in moderate demand at steady prices.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are inactive [illegible] Mackerel are salable and firm; nothing at the [illegible] and No. for No. 1, [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western are in fair request, and are quoted steady. Other kinds [illegible] quiet and [illegible] of 10,000 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 60@$4 65; Extra do. [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Superfine Western, $4 65@$4 75; Extra do. [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Superfine State and Western, $4 65@$4 75; Extra do. [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Extra Western, $4 75@$4 85; Extra Ohio, [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Extra Ohio, trade brands [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Superfine Genesee [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Extra Genesee [illegible] $4 75@$4 85; Southern Flour is in request at former rates; sales 1,400 bbls. at $4 60@$5 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $5 05@$5 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $5 10@$5 25 for very superior family brands. Canadian Flour has not varied; sales 1,170 bbls. extra, at $4 85@$5 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $4 10@$4 60 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal continues in demand at $3 60 for Jersey, $3 70 for Brandywine, $3 80 for Pearl, and $3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; [illegible] 120 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand is limited; prices are unchanged. Grapes Bunches, $2 50; Demijohn do., $2 25 ₱ basket.

GRAIN—Choice parcels of Wheat are not abundant, and are in good request for export at full prices. The receipts [illegible] since our last, comprise 124,000 bushels, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 32; White, Western, at $1 30@$1 41; Amber Western, at $1 30@$1 41; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 20@$1 32, Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 21@$1 26—the latter an extreme rate; Milwaukee Club, at $1 15@$1 22; Chicago Spring, at $1 00@$1 10; White Kentucky, at $1 45; and Red do., at $1 30 ₱ bushel. Corn is in fair demand at improved prices. Sales since our last, 140,000 bushels, at 56c.@60c., for ordinary to good shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@63½c. for very choice do.; 64c. for Eastern do.; 66c.@65c., for unsound do., &c., and 70c. for Southern Yellow. Western, ₱ bushel, [illegible] to [illegible] in request, at 77c.@86c. ₱ bushel; [illegible] at [illegible]. Oats are in good request, in part [illegible] including Canada, at 38c.@39c.; Western, at 38c.@39c., and State at 40c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand [illegible] to-day, at 62½c.@75c. for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for, and are steady, including [illegible] year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Is dull, and prices are somewhat nominal.

HIDES—Have been inactive, being held above the [illegible] buyers. Stock of all kinds, 377,000, against [illegible] same time last year.

INDIGO—The demand has been fair, and prices of [illegible] qualities have again advanced, about 10c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Is [illegible] at previous quotations.

LATHS—Eastern have been more sought after, for immediate and future delivery, at prices ranging from [illegible] $2 10 ₱ thousand, cash, and three months' credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, yet quoted firm.

LIME—Common Rockland is scarce and in request, at 80c. ₱ bbl. Nothing new in other kinds.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 200 bbls. New-Orleans, at 36c. ₱ gallon, within the range, and 147 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@33c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, at 52 55 ₱ gallon; sales, 150 bbls. Other articles are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Have been steadily heavy, and much cheaper. Sales 2,100 bbls. at $11 50@$11 75, closing steady; 1,000 bbls. New Mess, and [illegible] 75@[illegible] for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable, at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon in request, at 5½c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Lard continues unchanged; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is in demand, at steady prices; sales 300 bbls. at [illegible] 75@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $18 50@$19 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 13c.@16c. for poor to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is salable and firm, at 7c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is more abundant, and is in moderate demand, at [illegible] ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Sales all lots of Crude were sold at 12½c.@13½c., cash, ₱ lb.

SKINS—The market is quiet, yet prices are supported.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand, and sales have been made of 1,370 hhds., including Cubs, at 8½c.@9c.; New-Orleans, at 8½c.@11c.; and English [illegible] at [illegible] ₱ lb.

[illegible] remain [illegible] at about former quotations.

[illegible] Sales 78,000 lbs. at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales to-day, 1,500 bbls. in lots at 31½c. @32c.; 310 bbls. Kerr's Bourbon, (1856,) at 37c., and 50 bbls. do. (1856,) at $1 20 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been very moderate, to-day, at our quotations: For Liverpool, [illegible] Grain, 7d.@8d.; Wheat, in bulk and sack, 10½d.@10¾d.; Corn, 12½d.@13d.; Beef, 75s. ₱ tierce; Pork, 75s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 60s. ₱ cwt.; Beef and Cheese, 42s.@47s. 6d.; Tallow, 42s. ₱ cwt.; Rosin, 7s. ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. ₱ tierce; Rice, 2 Rosin and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Grain, 12c.@14c. Tallow, [illegible] Rosin and Lard, 42s. 6d.@46s. Tallow, [illegible] Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@46s. Tallow, [illegible] Rosin

INSURANCE.

CLARENDON HALL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIVIDENDS.

SAVINGS BANKS

SAVINGS BANK—COOPER UNION.

MACHINERY, &c.

BOILER—WANTED, A SECOND HAND BOILER OR STEAM-ENGINE, 8-HORSE POWER. Address, with particulars and cost, W. HOUGHTALING & CO., No. 303 Front-st., corner of Cherry.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1862.

TOOLS & MACHINERY—MANUFACTURERS.—Machinist tools of all descriptions bought or sold on commission. Also, a second hand engine lathe, 16 in. swing, 8 ft. bed, with chucks, &c. Apply to THOMAS STEARNS, No. 1 Cortlandt-place, store-rooms, 40 Cortlandt-st.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 19 Dey-st., corner of Church.

TOOLS & MACHINERY—MANUFACTURERS.—Machinist tools of all descriptions bought or sold on commission. Also, a second hand engine lathe, 16 in. swing, 8 ft. bed, with chucks, &c. Apply to THOMAS STEARNS, No. 1 Cortlandt-place, store-rooms, 40 Cortlandt-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—TWO-DAYS BILL OF EXCHANGE—Will be received at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, for the delivery of Two-Days Bills of Exchange, in such sums as may be required, during the month of May, 1862, at the Subsistence Department, New-York. Bills to be drawn on the Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C. Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will furnish the bills. Bidders will also state the rate per cent. at which they will furnish Sight Bills of Exchange on the same terms. Bidders will state their names and residences in full. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Exchange." The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the interests of the service.
JAMES MADDEN,
Commissary of Subsistence.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, No. 128 Liberty-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 1, 1862, for the delivery of Beef Cattle, at such times and in such quantities as may be required, during the month of May, 1862, at the Subsistence Department, New-York. Bidders will state the rate per pound at which they will furnish the cattle, and the place of delivery. Bidders will state their names and residences in full. Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the interests of the service.
JAMES MADDEN,
Commissary of Subsistence.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION THAT will lead to the detection and conviction of the person who stole a package containing a gold watch, chain and seal, from the store of Charles Osborn, No. 179 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Apply to C. OSBORN, No. 179 Broadway.

$500 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION THAT will lead to the detection and conviction of the person who stole a package containing a gold watch, chain and seal, from the store of Charles Osborn, No. 179 Broadway, on the 15th inst. Apply to C. OSBORN, No. 179 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHARTER OAK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE CHARTER OAK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HARTFORD, April 15, 1862.
JOHN M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ÆTNA

THE RALLY IN THE PARK.

Twenty Thousand Enthusiastic Recruits.

Speeches of Hons. Opdyke, Gen. Corcoran, Gen. C. W. Mitchel, Gen. Buttood, Gen. Wallbridge, Gen. Wright, Gen. Wetmore, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Mr. Arnold, Rev. James Briggs, Col. Nugent, Hon. Luther Marsh, Ethan Allen, and Others.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY SEWARD.

PATRIOTIC RESOLUTIONS.

Munificent Donations and Promises for More.

ARRIVAL OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Great Demonstration in Honor of Corcoran and His Old Regiment.

A Vigorous War Policy Demanded.

In response to a call issued by His Honor the Mayor, in behalf of a Committee composed of the most influential men in the City, a vast concourse of people met in the Park yesterday afternoon.

As on other recent occasions, New-York astonished herself, thrusting scores of thousands of citizens, at a day's call, who obeyed the rallying cry of the Chief Magistrate to consult together concerning the state of the nation, and plan for its assistance.

Three stands were erected in the Park; one—the Grand Stand—immediately fronting the centre of the City Hall, and obstructing the view of the Washington Building, and a second and a third on either side of the wings of the main building. About these stands was stationed a most efficient body of policemen, who, prior to the beginning of the meeting, kept the most absolute order, and held the enthusiastic citizens under a salutary discipline.

The stands were beautifully and patriotically decorated with the National ensign: garlands of flowers depended from the uprights; smaller flags hung from every possible staff; and a general winding up in the ever popular red, white and blue, caused each platform to appear absurdly and intensely American.

Appropriate mottoes were used as facings to the stands, and the memorable words of Jackson, Washington and Clay were again conspicuously brought to the notice of the people.

At the hour of 4, not more than ten thousand people had gathered around the Hall. The space of Hall entrance, the broad pavement fronting the park railing, the each of contiguous streets, and the branches of the neighboring street were still filled, but the body of the people were at the Armory City Tavern, awaiting the arrival of Gen. Corcoran and the gallant Sixty-ninth, whose travel-worn and sunburned, was being greeted and hand-shaken on its homeward way.

At 4½ o'clock the crowd had increased to perhaps 20,000 persons, mainly the bone and sinew, literally and not "so to speak," of the City. They cheered occasionally, during every patriotic air, and called aloud for speeches.

At this time a small procession, headed by His Honor the Mayor, left the City Hall, and, guarded by a deputation of the "Broadway Squad," approached

STAND NO. 1.

Hon. Gouverneur Ogden, Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore, Gen. Wallbridge, Maj. Ethan K. Pangborn, U. S. A., Hon. H. C. Bowen, Hon. Mr. Arnold of Illinois, Hon. Moses F. Odell, and others, took positions upon the platform, when, in response to repeated calls,

GEN. WETMORE,

on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, said:

Fellow-Citizens: It is my privilege and my proudest duty to call this meeting to order. No meeting of American citizens ever met together at a crisis more imminent in the history of the country. [Cheers.] I do not doubt that you come here as loyal men to sustain the Government of your country, and to put down, once and forever, rebellion and treason. [Cheers.] The surest evidence that this country can give of its loyalty to the country and to its institutions, will be to stand in the presence of the eminent magistrate whom I shall now nominate to preside over your deliberations. [Great cheering.] Fellow-Citizens: I nominate George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York, to preside at this meeting.—[Cheers and hurrahs.] "Gentlemen," continued Mr. Wetmore, "is the proposition seconded?" [This was replied to by cries of "It is; of course it is; hurrah!"]

"Is it seconded?" the General asked again. "It is; yes, yes," was the response.

"As many, then," said the General, "as approve of the nomination, will say 'Aye.'"

There was a chorus of Ayes.

"Those who dissent will say 'No.'"

Not a "No" was uttered, and the nomination was announced to be unanimous.

The General declared that the nomination was carried without opposition, and informed the audience that the Mayor would take the chair.

The Mayor announced that Mr. Nehemiah Knight would read the following list of officers, for their approval, which he did as follows:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. T. Stewart,	H. H. Grinnell,	M. Van Schaick,
J. D. F. Ogden,	C. H. Marshall,	John J. Phelps,
Robert T. Haws,	Saml. Devlin,	Edw. Pierrepont,
Nehem. Knight,	Hiram Barney,	Isaac Bell,
Chas. P. Daly,	Edwin Hoyt,	Geo. W. Blunt,
Obed. R. Russell,	E. F. Andrews,	Wm. V. Brady,
D. T. Tiemann,	Wm. Barney,	Ebenezer Greeley,
Richard Ulshoeffer,	Jas. Boorman,	Dudley Field,
Cor. Vanderbilt,	C. H. Luddington,	Simeon Draper,
Peter Cooper,	J. S. Bosworth,	E. M. Blatchford,
Geo. Denison,	Richard Busteed,	James Brooks,
E. W. Davis,	Fred. Kapp,	J. A. Stevens, Jr.,
Jas. G. Bennett,	Jas. Holding,	Lewis Naumann,
Chas. Stevens,	D. F. Rapp,	D. D. Donovan,
A. J. Roberts,	Saml. Watsons,	Wm. Bunting,
E. Cambreling,	Wm. G. Lambert	Robt. L. Stuart
	Edwin J. Bowen,	

SECRETARIES.

Ethan Allen,	Fred. Sturges,	Francis A. Stout,
Dr. J. Van Wyck,	Gen. Wilson,	A. S. Lathrop,
J. Hoyt, Jr.,	W. H. C. Barnes,	Theodore Tilton,
Geo. F. Bodle,	Ed. A. Wetmore,	Jos. H. Choate.

The officers were unanimously accepted, when

MAYOR OPDYKE,

who was received with cheers, spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: I shall not inflict on you a lengthy speech. The call for this meeting (truly declares that the time for speaking has passed, and that action, instant, earnest, united action is the duty of the hour. We have a country to be saved. Let us resolve (as it *shall be saved*, by the concentration of all our energies in the performance of this one *great duty*. [Cheers.]

Let us look the situation squarely in the face. For what are we fighting? It is for nothing less than National existence and the cause of civil liberty everywhere. An *aristocracy*, grounded on human servitude, has rebelled against a *democratic* Government, of which its members form numerically an insignificant part. Its only grievance is that the people, instead of bowing to its insolent dictation, have exercised the rights of freemen. Our would-be masters would not endure such fraternity from men whom they have contemptuously called "mudsills." Rather than submit to equality with such, they turned traitors. They took up arms to destroy the Government and sever the Union, of which numerically they formed less than a fiftieth part. But by establishing a relentless despotism and sweeping conscription, the deluded and helpless non-slaveholders of their section have been swept, as by a whirlwind, into the ranks of their army. Aided by these appliances, they now confront us on the theatre of war with superior numbers. This must be changed—instantly changed—if we would save our honor and insure our triumph. How shall this be done? By following their example of conscription? Let the patriotism and manhood of freemen answer the question. In a life and death struggle between freedom and slavery, can we hesitate? Shall we not summon to our aid the whole power of the Government? Shall we not demand that every citizen shall do his duty? Shall we not say that every man who can fight should promptly and cheerfully tender his services to the Government; and every man of means should contribute liberally to those who volunteer, and for the support of their families. We should all imbibe something of the noble sentiment that the gallant Corcoran has uttered. He desires that no inducements, however strong, "not even the fee simple of Broadway," would restrain him from the battle-field. [Applause.] Such a spirit as this demands not merely a Brigade but a Division, and I trust a division will be forthcoming. [Cheers.] If a spirit like his animated us all, we might celebrate our final triumph over the rebellion at our next annual Thanksgiving. Let us try to emulate this spirit, and by united, vigorous effort, save the honor of our City by avenging the necessity of a draft. We are behind other portions of the State, and behind many of our sister cities. This must be changed. Let us, under the promptings of a common patriotism, unite in an earnest effort to send to the field a force that will overwhelm this malignant rebellion; and let us do it voluntarily, as freemen should who are worthy to be free. [Great Applause.]

When the cheering, which followed the Mayor's speech, had subsided, he informed the audience that the resolutions which had been prepared for the meeting, would be read by Gen. Wetmore, who then attempted to read the resolutions, but was interrupted by the sounds of a drum, and the immediate and thundering hurrah and shout which announced that

CORCORAN AND THE SIXTY-NINTH

were coming.

Under the circumstances, it was deemed wise to wait until the troops had taken their station, and for a few moments there was nothing done but to cheer, and shout, and hurrah, and be glad for the safe return of the "Boys with the Green Flag."

At last they came. First rode Lieut. Connolly at the head of the escorting troop of horse, followed by Gen. Corcoran and his officers, in turn followed by the regiment. The General rode a fine gray stallion, superbly caparisoned, and looked himself every inch a soldier. The men walked erect, and with proud port, bearing their guns with fixed bayonet, and on their backs the heavily laden knapsack. They looked every inch the soldier, too, and dirty ones at that, for they were covered with dust, begrimed and travel-stained, as are their flags, but crowned as well with glory, and happy in the enjoyment of the respect of their fellow-citizens.

Following Gen. Corcoran, were the civic dignitaries, our City Fathers, accompanied by Tarlow Ward, Esq., a number of Catholic clergymen, Col. Nugent, of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, recruits and ex-members of the Old Sixty-ninth.

Gens. Wallbridge and Knight left the stand, and, as a Committee, received Gen. Corcoran and brought him upon the platform. His appearance there was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration by the multitude who at this time must have numbered at least 20,000, and who cheered louder, longer and more lustily than ever before.

At this moment the scene from the stand was most exciting. The vast crowd had broken all barriers and sweeping up like the waves of the sea, had swal, lowed up policemen, soldiers and all, and stood shouting, red-faced and cheery, in honor of their friend, whose military career, so well commenced, promises to be most brilliantly successful.

Gen. Wetmore, after awhile, remounted the platform and announced that after he had read the

RESOLUTIONS

Gen. Corcoran would speak. This made the boys good-natured, and the reading was done as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in this struggle for our Nation's existence, we here solemnly pledge our faith, our fortunes, our lives and our honor, that this rebellion shall be crushed, and the National soil redeemed from every taint of treason. [Great applause.]

2. *Resolved*, That, inasmuch as property in the loyal States is valueless should the rebellion succeed, we call on the moneyed and other corporations to contribute largely to the recruiting funds, and to every patriot to aid in the same noble cause. [Cheers.]

3. *Resolved*, That, up to the 15th day of September next, we request that all places of business, in the metropolis, be closed [Cheers.] to enable loyal citizens to carry forward volunteering, and perfect themselves in military drill. [Applause.]

4. *Resolved*, That any interference on the part of foreign Powers in the great contest for the existence of our free institutions, will be regarded by our people and treated by our Government as a declaration of war.

5. *Resolved*, That we most earnestly urge the President of the United States to authorize Gen. Michael Corcoran [three cheers for Corcoran,] to recruit a legion of twenty thousand men, to be under his command, and to fight with him for the land of our adoption or our birth, and for the flag which symbolizes everything we cherish in national pride, and everything we love in national freedom. [Cheer upon cheer.]

6. *Resolved*, That as we cherish that national pride and love that national flag, so will we do our utmost to plant that flag on every foot of United States' soil, and make this home of the brave the land of the free. [Immense applause.]

The resolutions were, of course, adopted unanimously, and

GEN. CORCORAN

was then introduced by the Mayor, who said:

"Fellow-citizens, I feel that we have a man among us who needs no introduction at my hands—a man whom it is a pleasure to esteem, to know, and to respect throughout these United States. I present to you Gen. Corcoran."

It was long before he could be heard. The excited crowd would brook no interference with their rights. He was an Irishman, and so were they to a great extent, and they didn't know why they should be kept from his side. They rushed towards the stand, they screamed themselves blind, they demanded the most extravagant honors for their favorite, they invoked the blessing of the Infinite upon him and his men, they swore he was a hero, they kissed the green flag, hugged the soldiers, all tattered and torn, and they made such an uproar that it was as idle to speak to them as it would be to address a herd of buffaloes.

Quiet being in a measure—small one—restored, the General spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: The call for this meeting proclaims that the time for discussion is past, and that the time for action has arrived. This is the appropriate sentiment, and, in accordance with that sentiment, I stand here before you, and the Sixty-ninth Regiment stand here too—["Hurrah," and cheers]—ready to take action, in common with our fellow-citizens, for the immediate and speedy suppression of the rebellion. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] The City of New-York, I know, is not ashamed of the Sixty-ninth—["No, no," and cheers]—and the Sixty-ninth feel justly proud to be identified with the patriotic citizens of this great Empire City; and they come here, Mr. Mayor, not to loiter but to reorganize; not to desert, but to fill up their ranks to their full standard, and, whilst determined never to give up the cause of their country, are equally bent on continuing to do it every service in their power—desirous of seeing their families, it is true—wishing, as I know, to return here with me to see their families and their friends, and equally resolved to return with me from the seat of war to see you again. [Cheers.] We have amongst us, perhaps, some few who think that the rebellion has now assumed gigantic proportions and that we ought to let them go. To those men there is only one answer, and that is the answer of the people of this great City, and of this nation, to the world, that never, until the last man is lost and the last dollar expended, shall we cease our efforts until this rebellion is crushed.

Let us take a review of how this rebellion stands. For thirty years, at least, those men have been plotting against our institutions. During that time they have been preparing themselves for the opportunity to strike the blow. The opportunity came, perhaps, sooner than they anticipated. We made the opportunity and we forced them to set before they felt ready—but enough. They were much more ready than we were; and, when we went forth to meet them, we went forth like a father going to chastise his disobedient child, and we found that the child would not so unruly that we must deny him, as it were, the absurdities which he claimed. [Cheers]

Now, I grant that the rebellion has assumed gigantic proportions; *but what have we been doing?* [Cheers.] Admit that we have assumed gigantic proportions, the most immense of any country on the face of the earth, and we are better prepared to meet the enemy than any country ever was on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] The Government is now prepared to meet and to prosecute this war with vigor. You are willing to support it, to prosecute this war with unabated vigor, and to contribute to this war with the last dollar you have in your possession. [Cheers.] Now, further, how is it to-day? We have strong foot-holds in all the Southern States except one or two, and, with a noble and cordial response in answer to the call of the President of the United States, we find that it brings forth these 600,000 volunteers, and I am satisfied that before six months roll by this rebellion will be forever crushed. [Immense applause.] I feel the most infinite pride in looking at this meeting to-day. It will send a thrill of joy throughout this nation when they read of this immense gathering of freemen in this Empire City of the Empire State, which has so nobly done its duty; and I say to you, that no matter how many battles the Southern people may have won, each successive victory of any prominence secures while you present an undivided front to them. We must be the conquerors, or every inch of soil on this continent, and that, you believe, this war *never* [Cheers.] I have said in every where, where I have spoken, that in the issue of the French war being involved with the American, as this rebellion becomes I have full confidence in him as the representative of this country. I believe in the patriotism of this City.—[Cheers]—and I believe that in expressing my views I represent them in this particular.—[Cheers]—that they will agree with me when I say that I do not believe that at this day any "jam" should be introduced into this war in favor of the Constitution, and that nothing but the Union and Constitution should be introduced into this war—nothing more and nothing less. [Cheers.] I like to exact my own principles and my own views, because I think the time has arrived for every man to ascertain his own principles and his own views. The man who is not with us now is against us. No one half-way about it. [Cheers.] If men are not coming up to fight with us, let them come out and spend their money in the cause. [Great cheering]. I know there are men in the country who are willing only to enjoy our prosperity; but call upon them in our difficulties, and where are they? They are skedaddling off. [Loud laughter.] I am glad that the opportunity has arrived when the country can know its friends; and I am glad that the hour has arrived, when, as Abraham, we can say from this platform, that we have something to show, by way of practical illustration, of our devotion to preserve the integrity of this glorious Constitution and Union, and that we will ever use our efforts to maintain them, until this glorious country is redeemed from the shrudom of Jeff. Davis and his associates. [Loud cheers.] And, gentemen, I know that it is unnecessary for me to tell the people of this great City of what their duty is in this important crisis. From the first, every Irish heart has beat proudly, fondly and heartily for the cause, and the Irish, I am confident, will never cease their exertions until that cause be won. [Cheers.] It is useless for me to tell you of the black reign of terror and despotism which weighs over the people of the Southern country, and which has now forced them into, apparent unity, as it were, in battle array against you. [Cheers.] They are endeavoring to attack and defeat our troops before it is possible for our people to respond to the last call of the President and Government for reinforcements; but, thank God, they are frustrated. [Cheers.] We are already almost prepared to meet them, and before they can advance five miles more toward Washington, we shall have 500,000 men more, and the Irish Brigade will be there to support them. [Loud cheering.]

Fellow-citizens, as I announced in the commencement of my remarks that the call of this meeting had plainly spoken my sentiments, that the time for meditation had passed and the time for action was at hand, I beg to add that the Sixty-ninth Regiment is here—that they are tired and fatigued—that they wish to retire to their quarters, and afterward to have an opportunity of rejoining their friends. [Cheers.]

I have only time to say that the Sixty-ninth recruiting offices will be open in a few days. They will open in every prominent locality in the City.

And it may be as well for me to say that I shall make no national distinction in the selection. I shall extend the right hand of fellowship to the American-born; I will even take the hand of the Know-Nothing and the Black Republican, or any man of any other "ism." [Laughter and cheers.] Gentlemen, allow me to thank you for your patience, and permit me to retire. [The speaker retired amid much applause.]

After the normal uproar which followed the speech of Gen. Corcoran had partially subsided, Gen. Wetmore introduced his old friend and the public's old friend,

GEN. HIRAM WALBRIDGE,

Who has been making speeches since the war began, and who was received with evidences of popular favor. After a short speech he presented the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That any man fails to properly comprehend the great crisis through which the nation is now passing who does not realize that God himself is manifest in the moral and political phenomena which this great, loyal, intelligent people have thus far constantly displayed in sustaining constitutional representative Government, when assailed with arms and violence by traitors who have most largely enjoyed its benefits and protection.

2. *Resolved*, That each seeming disaster has only more fully developed a higher courage, a loftier patriotism, a more thorough and invincible determination, and a more sublime devotion on the part of the loyal, patriotic masses, for the preservation of the Union, for freedom and for free government.

3. *Resolved*, That in all these great events we recognize the wisdom of Providence in disciplining and educating this vigorous young nation for the high destiny confided to it of forever placing on an enduring basis individual and public liberty, and we congratulate [illegible] on the chastening discipline [illegible] ordained by divine counsels, by constituting opinions and uniformed purposes, and the world would never have witnessed the sublime spectacle upon the altar of patriotism of the voluntary tender of more than a million of [illegible] loyal men, and the noble resources of more than twenty millions of people, developing and sustaining and maintaining [illegible] to quell this infamous conspiracy, and preserve our nationality, unless it [illegible] they fail, other and still more glorious triumphs shall hasten to avenge their death; all we ask in return is the restoration of our glorious Union; the right to bear, at the earliest possible moment, every incident that marks the varying fortunes of the struggle; the prudent husbandry of our resources, the most rigid and vigilant economy in every department of the Government; that our brave and unrivaled troops be led by experience, skill and valor; that courage, capacity and fidelity be promptly rewarded; that partisan objects be banished while we are saving the national life, treason forever annihilated, traitors summarily punished, the Union preserved, the Constitution inviolable; any foreign interference promptly met with decisive, unequivocal, energetic resistance, and every disturbing element swept with the besom of destruction that can in any degree interrupt the tranquillity of the Republic, as it again becomes the acknowledged representative of constitutional, well-regulated liberty in every quarter of the globe.

The Mayor then put the resolutions to the vote and they were vociferously adopted, after which Mr. Charles Gould offered the following

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the following citizens, namely, Geo. Opdyke, Peter Cooper, Charles Gould, Moses H. Grinnell, D. Dudley Field, Alex. T. Stewart, Prosper M. Wetmore, Richard D. Lathrop, Michael Corcoran, William Orton, J. Austen Stevens, Nehemiah Knight, Isaac Sherman, Abram Wakeman, Andrew Carrigan, R. M. Blatchford, James W. White, W. Curtis Noyes, David Dows, A. C. Richard, Terence Farley, Samuel Sloan, Edwards Pierrepont, Jonathan Sturges, H. W. T. Mail, be a "National War Committee," (with power to add to their number and fill vacancies,) to represent the people of the City of New-York in all that relates to obtaining and using the means for a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy destruction of the rebellion.

This was unanimously adopted, when the Mayor announced that he had just received a very interesting

COMMUNICATION

from a gentleman of the City, which, he had no doubt, would prove more interesting than all the speeches, and proceeded to read it, as follows:

American Bank Note Company,
New-York, Aug. 27, 1862.

Sir: On behalf of the American Bank Note Company, I hand you a check for $2,000, to be applied in raising volunteers to put down the rebellion, and to maintain the Constitution and the Union.

Let New-York furnish her quota and avoid the necessity of a draft. Very truly yours,

TRACY R. EDSON, President.

To Hon. Geo. Opdyke, &c., &c.

After this Gen. Wetmore announced that His Honor the Mayor had authorized him to tender the sum of $1,000 to the Committee for the same purposes. This was greeted with hearty cheers, and the people waited for more.

Gen. Walbridge was then added to the Committee.

Gen. Wetmore announced

HON. MOSES F. ODELL,

Member of Congress for Brooklyn, who spoke substantially as follows:

Fellow-Citizens: In other days, now passed, our people have assembled here for various objects. But never before has any one assemblage been of equal importance with this. Here we all stand—the lawyer, the carpenter, the laborer, shoulder to shoulder, and what for? For the Union! That's what I'm here for. I wish the President of the United States, an honest man, was here to see this assemblage. I wish he had his Cabinet here with him, and I would say, Sir, as the humble representative of this great mass, by command of you, the President of the United States, that the armies in Virginia shall move onward—[cheers]—and that they shall not cease moving onward until this old flag shall wave in triumph from the rebel Capital. [Cheers.] And those are the sentiments of every loyal man here, and every loyal man in the City, and I do say that we, the people, have the right thus to speak to him, for we put him where he is and gave him his power. We, of New-York, have early done our duty, and we continue to do it cheerfully. When Mr. Chase wants money, he goes to the railroad office and buys a through ticket for this City, and when he gets here, he gets his money here, and therefore we have a right to say the *armies must go on. And the armies ought not to stop at* Richmond, but should go on to the very Gulf—and, Sir, we will not be satisfied till the flag floats from the flag-staff of Sumter. [Applause]. The force against us is mighty in malevolence and in numbers We have a duty to perform, each one of us. We have grown rich here, and made fortunes here and now our country wants our money and our fortunes. I say to the men of wealth give up some of your treasure to keep the families of our brave soldiers from starving. [Good, good.] We want the spirit which pervades the soldiers in the field, to pervade the breasts of the people at home. Now, I hope every man in this City will do his duty—the rich and the poor, side by side, each his best, and then this rebellion will certainly be crushed; and when your regiments return, as return they will victorious, I want to be here to see them march up Broadway, to the cheers and hearty congratulations of their fellow-citizens, who will say to them, "Well done, good and faithful brethren; you have done your duty. God bless you, now and forever!" [Hearty applause.

Gen. Wetmore announced that Hon. Wm. M. Seward

Gen. Wetmore read a letter from Hon. Wm. M. Seward, which had been standing in the broiling sun all this time, and which had become completely engulfed in the surrounding crowd, now began to prepare to move on.

Gen. Corcoran left the stand, followed by cheers and followed by some thousand people, more or less, who pulled his hand, his coat or his sword, and, falling in these, his horse's tail, and mounting his steed, forced his way through the admiring but dreadfully crowded mass, and placing himself at the head of the regiment, gave the order to march. The scene of confusion which followed can't be told. Like an incorrigible swarm of bees, like a frightened nest of worms, the people twisted here and there, squirmed in and out, and involved themselves in a series of scrimmages, fights, rows and miscellaneous poundings and haulings, the like of which has rarely been known in this orderly city.

All seemed good-natured, and that was part of the mystery. Finally, the last of Corcoran and his men were away, and the meeting proceeded, with the introduction of

HON. MR. ARNOLD,

M. C. for Illinois. Mr. Arnold made a clear and forcible speech in favor of enlistments. He compared the doings of the West with those of New-York, reviewed the present position of affairs, and concluded with an eloquent eulogy upon the heroism, the patriotism and the zeal of the troops of the Union.

He was followed by

HON. JAMES BRIGGS,

State Agent of Ohio, and formerly member of Congress for that State.

Mr. Briggs, who is one of the most popular of our resident orators, gave one of his very best-considered speeches, filled with go-aheadism, and abounding in points most pleasing to the Irish-born citizen, and calculated to aid in a very material way the progress of recruiting. He gave some very interesting statistics concerning the comparative number of men furnished by Illinois, Ohio and New-York, and concluded with an earnest and eloquent appeal to the masses before him to enlist, at once and without delay.

Wm. Ross Wallace then read, in an impassioned manner, and with great effect, an ode, of which this verse is a part, and for the whole of which we regret that we have no room:

"Hoo! to the hero's mighty cry,
Brave Erin's 'sun-burst' glitters by!
See Kosciusko's children beam
Again by Freedom's rushing stream!
Hoo! to the shout of Freedom's call,
Rush with Lafayette's olden zeal!
See great Garibaldi's sword and eye
Leap to the fight with song and fire!
And hark!—with these the native born,
To Washington, they shout reply—
Hunger's proud glory on each brow,
And *will* in every eye."

The President then introduced

COL. NUGENT,

of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, who was received with great enthusiasm, and said:

Order! Just keep still for a moment. I have only a few words to say to you. I will be very brief. This meeting has been called by His Honor the Mayor. First in that call is the requirement that it is to fill up the veteran regiments of the New-York volunteers. I am a little interested in that. I suppose you are aware that I belong to the Irish Brigade. [Cheers.] That is a brigade that has done credit to the City of New-York. [Cheers.] The Sixty-ninth, the regiment that I had the honor to lead through seven hard days' fighting, wants a few days to recruit, and I think it can get many faces here prepared to say, "Col. Nugent, I will join your regiment to-morrow." [Cheers.] Now, let every man of you in favor of raising the Irish Brigade just raise your hand [cheers and raising of hands.] and I will enlist you all right away. [Cheers.] There are some other regiments of the brigade that want recruits. You can join them, too. I am satisfied, however, that there are enough men here to fill up our first brigade. [Cheers.] There are, also, some decimated regiments where you can all wanted, and where you all may be put, which you will, I have no doubt, heartily join, and make as efficient as before. [Loud cheering.]

After Col. Nugent retired, the President said: Gentlemen, I have heard that during the recent Peninsular battles, the New-Jersey Brigade conducted itself with great coolness and efficiency. They were well led, and I have the pleasure of introducing to you the man who led them, in the person of

GEN. WRIGHT,

of New-Jersey, who spoke substantially as follows:

The General remarked that he was not aware that he would be called upon to address [illegible] large body of his fellow-citizens. [Cries of "Try it."] but he was obliged to thank them from the bottom of his heart for the kindness they had extended to him. Jerseymen would say to New-York that while it (the latter) excelled them in point of numbers, it did not excel them in point of patriotism, and every Jerseyman felt himself, in that particular, to be the equal of at least five New-Yorkers. In America the men were free. Let us be intelligent, he said, and we secured the right to be free. He trusted for the honor of this great State that New-York would never have it said of her that she sent a conscript to the war, and that, by our unfaltering performance of our duties as American citizens and patriots, we would prove ourselves to be the admiration and the model of the whole world. New-Jersey was true to the Union. Let the Union be perpetual. Let not the sun of heaven ever shine on an enslaved land. We can make no terms with traitors who have arms in their hands, until we force them back into fealty. [Cheers.]

As a fit representative of the Yankee who can whip the world and feed the people while he whipsthem,

MAJ. E. K. PANGBORN,

of the United States army, and formerly of the *Atlas and Bee*, of Boston, was introduced. Maj. Pangborn's bright, pithy, humorous, jolly and effective speech was one of the incidents of the gathering, and did execution beyond a doubt. For it we have no room. He kept his vast audience in the best of moods for half an hour, and then gave way for

JOHN A. MCCORLEY,

the "Irish-Dutchman," who made a very funny Celtic-Teutonic address in favor of instantaneous and universal enlistment, which kept the crowd in a continual roar for many minutes.

The hour of 7 was now reached, but the list of good speakers and the patience of the long-standing audience were by no means wearied. Several gentlemen, for whose good efforts we have no room, spoke patriotically, and were received enthusiastically, after which the vast throng dispersed, singing, cheering and shouting for the Union, the Constitution and the maintainance of the laws.

AT STAND NO. 2.

Charles Gould called the meeting to order, and nominated Andrew Carrigan as President, who was unanimously chosen.

Mr. R. D. Lathrop nominated the following, who were likewise elected

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low, Josiah Sutherland, Elijah F. Purdy, Henry J. Raymond, Wilson G. Hunt, Shepherd Knapp, Charles King, Wm. H. Leonard, John A. Stevens, Sheridan Shook, Wm. E. Dodge, Wm. R. Taylor, Joseph B. Varnum, Jr., Royal Phelps, Wm. H. Anthon, Wm. M. Evarts, Richard B. Connolly, John J. Bradley, R. H. McCurdy, A. C. Richards, John Dimon, Richard F. Carman, James B. Nicholson, Edwin Bergh, Geo. W. Quintard, Benjamin F. Manierre, S. B. Chittenden, Egbert Starr, James S. T. Stranahan.

SECRETARIES.

Henry J. Barney, T. B. Wakeman, Frank Shepherd, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., Wm. Coster, Andrew R. Trotter, John A. Foster, Frank W. Ballard, Cephas Brainerd, Nat. Wood Howell.

The same resolutions read at the other stands were here passed, amid uproarious enthusiasm.

SPEECH OF GEN. ORMSBY M. MITCHEL.

Major-Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel was the first speaker introduced, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He spoke as follows:

Fellow-Citizens of New-York: It gives me the greatest pleasure once more to meet the upturned faces of my loyal countrymen. [Applause.] It is a long while since I had the pleasure of meeting my loyal countrymen. For nearly nine months, you will remember, I have been sunk deep among the enemy. I was surrounded by them on all sides, and the multitudes I have met there was the multitude in arms against the flag of our country, and ready to strike down, if it might be, that sacred banner. But, thank God, that under my eye that has not been done. [Applause.] I have little to say to you to-day. The time for talking, my friends, has passed by. The *time for long speeches and argument, and figures of rhetoric has gone. We want now the bayonet.* We want now the thunder of the cannon. [Hear, hear.] We want now the marching and tramping of squadrons. [Applause.] We want now the array of armed troops, of battalions and regiments moving forward to head the phalanx, to crush and grind to powder the armed resistance of the enemy. [Applause.] That is what we want, and that is what we are to have. We are engaged in the grandest conflict that the world has ever known. [Hear.] We are to-day fighting the battles of the liberty of the world. [Applause.] We are, my friends, I tell you, engaged in the most stupendous struggle that the world has ever known. Go back to those struggles of the French Revolution. They were nothing to the struggles in which we are engaged to-day. We are fighting the battle of freedom of the whole world, and I am sorry to tell you that we shall be compelled to fight it single-handed and alone. [Applause.] Are you ready to sustain that flag? ("Yes.") Are you ready to-day, though the whole world is arrayed against you, to die in defence of that cause? ["Good, good."] Are you ready, I ask of you, my friends, to leave your wives, your children, your homes, your property, all that you have on earth, and to rush to the battle-field, and to plant that flag on the battlements of the enemy? ["We are ready."] Then you must do it. [Voices—"We are doing it."] The President has called for 300,000 men; he has asked to that number 300,000 more. I tell you that the work is looming at once. Let them be freely offered. The result cannot then be doubtful. Let us be united. The country is now partially united, while we are to a certain extent divided. But we are coming together every day. The battle must be fought, and let me tell you now, it must be fought with armies—with brigades and divisions—on the battle-field, and then we will hunt the enemy wherever we can find him, and destroy him wherever he is found. There is to be no more dallying, no more hesitation in this matter. I know Jefferson Davis, and can appreciate the tyranny by which he has established over the South. I know that when the South is disenthralled, there will be found many who will rejoice at the return of the old flag—the sovereignty of the Constitution and the glorious Union. [Applause.] Make up your minds to enlist, every one of you. Don't do it as a mere matter of pleasure. War is a mighty serious business. Solemnly serious. Do it thoughtfully, determinedly; and, when you make up your minds, and say "I am going to be a soldier," be willing to perform a soldier's duty. You will have to give up wife and children. I have had to do it. Let not your children grow up and upbraid you by saying, "Father, if we had only been man during the time of the rebellion, we would have fought and died; would have given everything, rather than have endured the ignominy, contempt and degradation of defeat." That's what you have got to meet—right square. What do you decide—glory, or possibly death, in the armies of your country, or despised, ignominy and contumely? There is no use waiting longer. There is liberty, glory and your country's emancipation on the one side, and contempt, shame, scorn and degradation on the other. I know what my fellow-citizens will answer—I understand them. I know what my Irish friends will answer—I had them with me in the Tenth Ohio—I had none to hold back there. All the invisible I had was to keep them out of the fighting until the time came. [Applause.] When I said, "Hold on," they said, "Och, General, pare not goin' to keep us back, shure?" [Laughter.] "Oh no, boys; I will give you the word directly, and then spring to it like the lightning;" and it was always done. [Applause.] That was the spirit of my Division. They always liked to strike the first blow, and when the first blow was struck it was always the last blow, too. [Applause, during which Gen. Mitchel retired.]

BRIG.-GEN. RICHARD BUSTEED

was then introduced and received with great enthusiasm. He delivered a stirring speech, concluding as follows:

I have the utmost contempt for him who by speech or act attempts to draw party lines now. This is the appropriate office of home traitors; let them have a monopoly of the work. I am certain no true Democrat will engage in it; at least no intelligent or respectable person will do so. There is a great fight on hand between democracy and aristocracy—between the privileges of the few and the rights of the multitude—between caste and republican equality—and he is the genuine democrat who loves Liberty more than Slavery.

The democracy that will not endure this test is spurious. The man who delays or hazards victory to our arms, by talking kindly of rebels, or unkindly of lawful authority or necessary instrumentalities, or by preventing enlistments, or in any other way, is not only not a democrat, but he is a traitor, meaner than all his Southern compatriots; a sneaking, intveiling, cowardly traitor, scarcely worth the rope or time it would take to hang him.

My own position is easily declared. I am a Democrat. I am a loyal lover of my country, whose free institutions I do not care to outlive. [Cheers.] I will be what her necessities, the convictions of my intelligence and the dictates of my conscience make me. If this be treason to party, party can make the most of it. [Great applause.]

Hon. Luther R. Marsh next delivered a long and able address, a verbatim report of which is unavoidably crowded out. He read, in conclusion, the following telegraph dispatch:

ALBANY, Aug. 27.

To Chas. Gould, Secretary, &c., War Meeting:

The crisis is fairly upon us. Men and means are the agencies required to meet it. God has placed these in our hands. Will we devote them to the patriotic work? Shall the old regiments be filled up? Shall the new ones be completed? Shall conscription be avoided? Shall the brave and honored Corcoran march back to the battle-fields of Virginia with ten thousand men? The country has come and is doing nobly. Her best and brightest spirits are earnest and faithful in the cause, laboring for it as they never labored before. The great metropolis will fall short of its duty unless it can give up present peace, property, personal and political considerations, health, life, and all that is sacred and dear, for the one sole object—the salvation of the Union and the Constitution. What is New-York's response to these questions?

E. D. MORGAN.

Commissioner of Charities Nicholson, was here called to preside, and introduced Mr. Benjamin Van Buren, who made a stirring speech. Henry S. Sheffield, Esq., followed in a well-timed, brief, pithy and highly patriotic address, which drew forth cheer after cheer.

The meeting soon after dissolved, and the cheers for the Union and its supporters died away.

THE SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

The meeting which was held on the Park yesterday afternoon, which was located at the usual stand, the City Hall, was called to order by Hons. Geo. Opdyke, Moses H. Grinnell, and Governor Wetmore, Postmaster, the Mayor's Clerk, Chief Officer. The announcement was received with cheers by the audience, and Mr. Wetmore, in his usual happy manner, introduced the former as the chairman of the meeting. It was an important crisis in the history of the nation; and the large assemblage were determined to demonstrate that the people appreciated the situation. Mr. Opdyke looks to New-York for the salvation of the nation. The question which remains to be solved is, will we be disappointed? [Cries of "No! No!"] Will the Empire City prove recreant to its duty? ["Never!" "No; she never will. The old flag shall not fall. She has a self-reliant population, and is capable of sustaining themselves in this crisis." [Applause.] Mr. Opdyke then read the resolutions which were passed. The question which arises